

PLANS TO BLOCK  
WAR MEASURES  
NOT EXPECTED

Cloture Rule in Senate Ready for  
Instant Use if Obstructionist  
Members Attempt Filibuster on  
Administration Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No concerted  
effort to block or defeat by unparliamentary  
methods, the Administration's pro-  
gram for checking the illegal submarine  
warfare of the Imperial German  
Government, will be made by the 12  
senators, who filibustered against the  
Armed Ship Bill in the Sixty-fourth  
Congress, this bureau is informed.

With the exception of an insignificant  
number of pacifists, the President  
will meet a united and responsive  
Congress when he addresses the joint  
session on the opening day next week;  
and this in spite of the subtle  
influence of an active pro-German propa-  
ganda.

Any measures tending to precipitate  
the Nation into actual warfare, it is  
understood, however, will be vigorously  
opposed by certain individual mem-  
bers of this senatorial group of  
"willful men." The most active op-  
ponent is likely to be Senator La  
Follette of Wisconsin, who is known  
as the leader of the Senate filibuster.  
Declining to comment upon the  
legislative situation respecting  
international affairs, the Senator stated  
to a representative of The Chris-  
tian Science Monitor that he would  
withhold his views, for exposition on  
the Senate floor.

Senator La Follette said, however,  
that he would oppose the Universal  
Military Training Bill, which is ex-  
pected to be one of the first measures  
to be introduced in the new Congress.  
A number of other senators having  
conscientious scruples against this  
bill are planning to oppose it, though  
in view of the international stress,  
it is believed the measure will be  
favored by many members of Con-  
gress.

Should later developments indicate  
that any group of senators was try-  
ing to block the will of the majority,  
and of the Nation, in the war-emer-  
gency legislation, it is pointed out  
that the new cloture rule, adopted at  
the recent special session of the Sen-  
ate, would be promptly invoked. Those  
who sponsored the cloture rule are  
looking upon its adoption, notwith-  
standing its mild form, as a piece of  
preparatory legislation that may have  
some usefulness in equipping the coun-  
try for safeguarding its honor and the  
rights of commerce.

It is not intimated whether or not  
efforts will be made immediately to  
make cloture more radical in char-  
acter, as a means of aiding the passage  
of forthcoming legislation. It is gen-  
erally believed, however, that the Ad-  
ministration party will take no such  
step, knowing that strong party op-  
position would be interposed.

Since their positions were made gen-  
erally known by means of the Senate  
filibuster, a number of those who op-  
posed the Armed Ship Bill have been  
made the target for activities of the  
pacifist movement. Aiding the peace

(Continued on page six, column four)

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

The Germans have not yet succeeded  
in straightening out the great Arras  
salient, with the result that Sir Dou-  
glas Haig is rapidly digging a series of  
minor salients into the southern face  
of it. Thus he has driven the face of  
it heavily in along the road from  
Bapaume to Cambrai by the capture  
of Beaumez, and now the capture of  
Gueynourt-Saulcourt and Villers-  
Faucon has driven another wedge into  
it in front of le Catelet. The capture  
of these two villages, which lie some  
five miles due east on the Peronne-  
Cambrai road, in a direct line with le  
Catelet, indicates an advance on that  
railway junction, with the presumable  
intention of cutting there an impor-  
tant series of lines, and also of get-  
ting astride of the main road from  
Cambrai to St. Quentin.

Beyond this there is no particular  
development reported from the front.

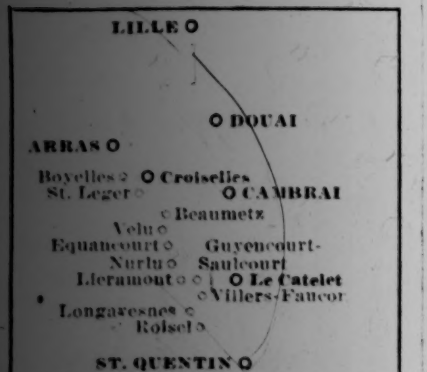


Diagram shows points where British  
troops are "biting" into the Arras salient.

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday, by  
wireless to Sayville).—The German of-  
(Continued on page eight, column one)

GERMANY SOUGHT  
NAVAL BASE IN  
WESTERN ATLANTIC

Purchase of Danish Islands by  
United States a Strategic  
Move—Transfer Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In con-  
nection with the prospective transfer, next  
Saturday, of sovereignty over the Dan-  
ish West Indies to the United States,  
it is recalled that a few days after  
the European War broke out, Ambas-  
sador Gerard sent a dispatch to Wash-  
ington in which he warned this Gov-  
ernment that the German army had  
started west, was about to go through  
the French army, "as through paper  
hoops," and would not stop until it  
reached the West Indies. The Ambas-  
sador regarded it as his duty to let  
his Government know this, in view  
of the fact that the United States  
would soon have a German neighbor  
in the West Indies.

Other information of that period  
also went to show that Germany ex-  
pected to have a base to the south-  
east of the United States.

While the Danish West Indies may  
not have been involved in the im-  
mediate plans of Germany at that time,  
the fact is known that the United  
States was influenced in the purchase  
of the islands, largely by the naval  
necessity for a base.

The German army got no further  
than the Marne, and the United States,  
in a few hours, will possess the east-  
most base in the Western Atlantic,  
instead of having a German neighbor  
there.

HIGH BRITISH  
OFFICIAL VIEWS  
ASTURIAS LOSS

Admiralty Authority Says Com-  
petition with German Policy of  
Frightfulness Unthinkable—  
Methods of Navy Upheld

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—  
It is reported that the Government  
have had the question of reprisal for  
the Asturias sinking under considera-  
tion, but yesterday a high Admiralty  
official expressed his personal view  
the conviction that this country could  
never compete with Germany in a  
reprisal policy.

"We have never had any experience  
in reprisals; and, in fact," he said,  
"we have not the mentality necessary  
for such a policy. Germany could  
always go further in methods of  
frightfulness than the public opinion  
of the country and the opinion of the  
fighting forces themselves would al-  
low this country to go."

Therefore he preferred the plan of  
pushing on with increased energy the  
task of beating the enemy in the field  
and leaving punishment until victory  
was won.

Regarding the blockade and the idea  
that the Navy should be given a free  
hand, he expressed his concurrence  
in Sir Edward Carson's view that the  
plan advocated in the home news-  
papers simply meant war with all  
neutrals, and the Navy had no desire  
for any such responsibility.

The blockade, of course, was not  
absolutely watertight. Smuggling  
across the Dutch frontier was past  
(Continued on page eight, column two)

BRITISH DEFEAT  
TURKS IN PALESTINE

LONDON, England (Thursday).—  
The defeat of a Turkish force of 20,000  
men south of Gaza was reported offi-  
cially from the Egyptian expeditionary  
force today. Heavy casualties were  
inflicted on the enemy troops.

Gaza is a city of Palestine, about  
50 miles southwest of Jerusalem.



Map of Palestine shows Gaza where the British Egyptian force has defeated  
the Turks in the advance upon Jerusalem



Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium

DETENTIONS NOW  
APPEAR PART OF  
GERMAN POLICY

Minister Whitlock Held—Pur-  
pose Said to Be to Prevent  
Revelation of Military Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unofficial  
dispatches from The Hague indicate a  
disposition on the part of the German  
authorities to detain Minister Whit-  
lock and his staff for a number of  
weeks under what is termed a "news  
quarantine," the purpose being to keep  
military information from coming out  
of the country. The German theory  
is that what may be said by persons  
coming out of Belgium in a month  
from the present time will be of little  
military value to the enemy.

The State Department has received  
no official communication either from  
Brand Whitlock or any other person  
concerning the reports of his deten-  
tion. Officials are inclined to credit  
them, however.

No comment is made on this in-  
cident and nothing can be said until  
the department has official informa-  
tion. Efforts are being made to com-  
municate with Mr. Whitlock.

It will be recalled that the same  
practice was applied in the case of  
the citizens of this country who were  
to be permitted to leave Beirut after  
being detained there for a month by  
the Turks.

In every instance where citizens of  
this country have sought to leave the  
territory of the Central Powers re-  
cently they have been subject to de-  
lay. Ambassador Gerard was detained  
and the Yarrowdale prisoners were  
held a month. The most recent in-  
stance is the detention of the four  
United States consuls, who are seeking  
to get to new posts in Turkey. The  
fact is beginning to appear that these  
detentions are part of a general policy  
to keep military information from get-  
ting to this country.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Elisha Lee, as-  
sistant general manager of the Penn-  
sylvania Railroad and head of the  
general managers' committee in recent  
strike negotiations, has been appointed  
general manager of the Pennsylvania  
lines east of Pittsburgh. It is an-  
nounced.

NO SCARCITY OF  
ARGENTINE HIDES  
SAYS U.S. REPORT

Consul-General at Buenos Aires  
Declares There Is No Fear of  
Shortage at Present Nor for  
Immediate Future

Purchasers of Argentine hides in the  
United States need feel "no special  
fear of a scarcity of hides at present  
or for the immediate future," says W.  
Henry Robertson, United States Con-  
sul-General at Buenos Aires, in a  
recent report on the Argentine hide  
situation to the Department of Com-  
merce. "I know it to be the case," he  
says, "that some of the frigorificos  
(meat packing establishments) have  
on hand quite a large number of hides  
on account of the inactivity of the  
market. Since December the market  
for dry hides has declined from 10 to  
15 per cent and quotations for dry kid  
skins are about 25 per cent lower."

This report is confirmed by whole-  
sale shoe and leather dealers in Bos-  
ton. One firm, which has an inspec-  
tor in Buenos Aires, said that they  
have no trouble in getting their supply  
from Argentina and their observer  
reports a plentiful supply of hides on  
hand and in prospect. The secretary  
of the New Shoe & Leather Associa-  
tion says that he knows of no scarcity  
in the Argentine field, and that at pre-  
sent hides are available in large num-  
bers although the tonnage situation

(Continued on page four, column two)

LIST OF VESSELS  
SUNK BY U-BOATS

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—  
The Admiralty's statement of submarine  
victims for the week ending 3  
p. m., March 25, 1917, gives the fol-  
lowing particulars:  
Merchant vessels of all nationalities  
over 100 tons net arriving at United  
Kingdom ports 2314. Sailings from  
United Kingdom ports 2433. British  
merchant vessels sunk by mine or sub-  
marine, 1600 tons gross or over, 13;  
under 1600 tons gross, 7; British mer-  
chant vessels unsuccessfully attacked  
by submarine, 13; British fishing ves-  
sels sunk, 10.

The 13 vessels sunk of 1600 tons  
or over included one lost in the week  
ended March 11 and one in the week  
ended March 18, also the hospital ship  
Asturias. Of the 10 British fishing ves-  
sels sunk, 9 were sailing craft.

AUSTRIA DIVIDED  
ON GERMAN ISSUE

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—  
Vienna messages state that the  
Government's efforts to secure an  
agreement of parties to the German  
program concerning the language  
question and administration in Bo-  
hemia before the meeting of the  
Reichsrath have proved unsuccessful  
owing to vigorous protests and threats  
from various Czech and South Slav  
associations and the convocation of  
the Austrian Parliament therefore  
threatens to be further postponed.  
Meanwhile it is stated that the Aus-  
trian Government views with disap-  
proval the fact that the Vienna munici-  
pal loan has been subscribed four  
times over although the war loan  
terms are much more favorable.

ARMENIA BASES  
HOPES ON NEW  
RUSSIAN REGIME

Autonomy Looked For Only  
Since Complete Independence  
Is Regarded as Impossible in  
Armenia's Weakened State

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—In  
Armenian circles the Russian revolu-  
tion is regarded with satisfaction,  
whatever the final upshot may be. The  
view is held that it is bound to benefit  
Armenia in any case. For one thing  
it is taken to mean a definite termina-  
tion of Russian bureaucracy's policy  
of suppressing Armenian schools and  
confiscating church property.

Prof. Paul Millukoff, the Foreign  
Minister, has also for a long time  
expressed himself in favor of an au-  
tonomous Armenia and his views have  
always appeared to go as far as Ar-  
menians desire.

An independent Armenia is, of  
course, an impossibility in Armenia's  
weakened condition and autonomy is  
all Armenians desire. It is perhaps  
natural that they would like that  
autonomy be guaranteed when peace  
comes, not by Russia alone but by all  
the Entente Allies. It can now be  
said without danger that the policy  
of autocratic Russia in regard to  
Armenia had long filled Armenians  
with apprehension.

Any discussion of the future govern-  
ment of Armenia had been forbidden  
in the Russian press and it was clear  
to Armenians that the Russian policy  
was a sheer annexation of some of the  
most characteristically Armenian  
parts of Armenia, namely, the dis-  
tricts of Erzerum, Dilis and Van.

Erzerum, as the key to Asia Minor,  
has always occupied a position in the  
thoughts of Russians second only to  
Constantinople, and probably even the  
recent revolution has not altogether  
changed this. Even liberal Russians  
were often strongly imperialistic, and  
in this connection The Christian  
Science Monitor informant mentioned  
that leading Russian economists and  
others have long been considering a  
scheme which might lead them to a  
warm sea, even without possession of  
Constantinople, namely, the great  
overland railway from the heart of  
Russia through Erzerum to the Medi-  
terranean at Alexandria.

Still The Christian Science Monitor  
informant thought the chances of Rus-  
sia giving due thought to the rights  
of a small nationality on her southern  
frontier had enormously increased and  
at least Armenia would reap some  
benefits.

As to the stability of the new re-  
gime, The Christian Science Monitor  
informant who had lately returned  
from the Caucasus and Russia pre-  
ferred not to express an opinion. Apart  
(Continued on page eight, column three)

SPAIN NEGOTIATES  
FOR SHIPS' SAFETY

MADRID, Spain (Thursday).—An  
official note made public yesterday by  
the Premier, Count de Romanones,  
states that the Spanish Government  
had entered negotiations with the  
German Government to obtain the re-  
turn to Spanish ports, without risk,  
of Spanish vessels now in Allied ports.

The Germans demanded a deposit  
in a German bank of 500 marks per ton  
burden as a guarantee that these ves-  
sels would not be used for traffic with  
Allied countries. Germany also re-  
quired Spain, according to the note,  
to give a promise not to insure  
with a Government guarantee mer-  
chant ships voyaging in the war zone.

The Spanish Government refused to  
accede to these conditions. Negotia-  
tions are continuing.

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CONSUL FROST  
REPORTS LOSS  
OF BARK NEATH

British Boat Sunk by Submarine  
—Naval Men Read Between  
Lines of Capture of the Latter

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Between the  
lines of what at first appeared to be a  
conflicting State Department cable-  
gram, naval men today patched out the  
story of how a German submarine tor-  
pedoed the British bark Neath, took  
her captain hostage and then herself  
was captured by a British ship.

A message from Consul Frost at  
Queenstown said the captain had been  
taken prisoner and added later that he  
landed at Queenstown the following  
day. What seemed to be contradic-  
tory, however, convinced naval men  
that the Britons had bagged the U-boat  
and freed the captain. Two Ameri-  
cans were aboard the Neath when she  
was torpedoed, but no lives were lost.  
The Consul's message read:  
"British bark Neath, with auxiliary  
steam power, 4600 tons, bound Mauri-  
tius to Havre, with sugar, torpedoed  
without warning 9:45 a. m. 27th, 23  
miles south of Fastnet. Sank in seven  
minutes. No losses or injury. Cap-  
tain taken hostage by submarine.  
Neath carried no gun or wireless; no  
attempt to escape or resist. Weather  
fair. Boats picked up by Admiralty  
vessel three miles off Baltimore, Eng.,  
6:30, 27th. All saved. Captain landed  
Queenstown 2 today (March 28).  
Two Americans, Clarence Bloom,  
boatswain, 2309 Stewart Street, San  
Francisco, and Peter Webster, Negro  
seaman, Pensacola, Fla."

"How," Mr. Asquith asked, "could  
we have carried on the war without  
them? There is hardly a service which  
has contributed or is contributing to  
the maintenance of our cause in which  
women have not been at least as ac-  
tive and as efficient as men and where-  
ever we turn we see them doing with  
zeal and success and without any  
detraction to the prerogative of their  
sex, work which three years ago would  
have been regarded as falling exclu-  
sively within the province of men."  
"That is not a matter of sentiment.  
It appeals to our feelings as well as  
our judgment, but what I confess  
moves me still more in this matter is  
the problem of reconstruction when  
the war is over. Questions which will  
then necessarily arise in regard to  
women's labor and women's functions  
and activities in the new ordering of  
things—for do not doubt it, the old  
order will change—are questions in  
regard to which I, for my part, feel  
it impossible consistently either with  
justice or expediency to withhold from  
women the power and right of making  
their voices directly heard."

FOUR SEAPLANES  
TO BE SENT TO  
SQUANTUM FIELD

Commander Mitchell Urges Early  
Enrollment for Work in This  
Branch of the Service—Gov-  
ernor Hastens Mustering In

Announcing that \$50,000 is now  
available for the purchase of four sea-  
planes and that men experienced in  
flying are very much needed in the  
aviation corps attached to the United  
States Navy, Commander Mitchell, en-  
rollment officer at the Charlestown  
Navy Yard, said this morning that  
men who apply now and are accepted  
for the service will be sent to the  
aviation field at Squantum for train-  
ing. The use of the aviation field has  
been tendered by Eugene N. Foss, for-  
mer Governor of Massachusetts, who  
has a lease from the New York, New  
Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The four seaplanes have been  
promised by the United States naval  
authorities, and will be delivered as  
soon as is possible. The Committee  
on Naval Forces, which has had the  
matter in charge, through one of its  
subcommittees has completed plans  
for the work of preparing the field  
and buildings thereon and work has  
begun on the hangar.

It is the intention of the committee  
to have classes of 20 young men at  
work at a time, and the naval require-  
ments of training will be followed ex-  
actly. The naval rules stipulate that  
before acceptance as regular naval  
fliers the candidate must have had  
24 flights of at least 20 minutes each,  
or a total of eight hours in all. The  
local committee feels that with 20  
men working constantly under three  
instructors there will be a steady de-  
velopment of competent flying men.

The hangar will hold four machines.  
(Continued on page eight, column four)

GOVERNMENT IN  
BRITAIN FAVORS  
FRANCHISE BILL

Measure to Be Introduced in  
House of Commons—Resolu-  
tion Urging Compromise Plan  
Moved by Mr. H. H. Asquith

Special Cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thurs-  
day).—Mr. H. H. Asquith moved his  
resolution in the House of Commons  
yesterday calling upon the Govern-  
ment to introduce legislation on the  
lines of the Speaker's conference resolu-  
tions in a speech which was severely  
businesslike. The most interesting  
part of the speech was naturally  
where he turned to the question of  
women's suffrage. It had been antici-  
pated that he might confine himself to  
his former statement merely that he  
regarded women as having what up to  
a case for enfranchisement which it  
would be difficult to oppose, but in-  
stead he informed the House of his  
unqualified conversion on this matter.  
He would not admit, however, that  
he had previously made a mistake.  
His opposition to women's suffrage  
had always been based solely on con-  
siderations of public expediency. Some  
years ago he had said "Let women  
work but their own salvation." They  
had worked it out quickly during this  
war.

"How," Mr. Asquith asked, "could  
we have carried on the war without  
them? There is hardly a service which  
has contributed or is contributing to  
the maintenance of our cause in which  
women have not been at least as ac-  
tive and as efficient as men and where-  
ever we turn we see them doing with  
zeal and success and without any  
detraction to the prerogative of their  
sex, work which three years ago would  
have been regarded as falling exclu-  
sively within the province of men."

"That is not a matter of sentiment.  
It appeals to our feelings as well as  
our judgment, but what I confess  
moves me still more in this matter is  
the problem of reconstruction when  
the war is over. Questions which will  
then necessarily arise in regard to  
women's labor and women's functions  
and activities in the new ordering of  
things—for do not doubt it, the old  
order will change—are questions in  
regard to which I, for my part, feel  
it impossible consistently either with  
justice or expediency to withhold from  
women the power and right of making  
their voices directly heard."

"Let me add," Mr. Asquith continued,  
"that since the war began we have had  
no recurrence of that detestable cam-  
paign which disfigured the annals of  
political agitation in this country, and  
no one can now contend that we are  
yielding to violence what we refused  
to concede to argument." Therefore  
Mr. Asquith concluded that he and  
others who had previously thought  
with him were prepared to acquiesce  
in the decision of the majority of the  
conference that some measure of wom-  
an's suffrage should be conferred.

Touching on the age question, Mr.  
Asquith said his personal view was  
that when it was once resolved to ig-  
nore the differential of sex it was diffi-  
cult to introduce any other discrimi-  
nation between the case of women  
and men. That, however, was pre-  
eminently a matter for adjustment and  
compromise, and he was confident that  
the proposal would not be allowed to  
founder upon that rock.

This remark, and the subsequent  
statement of the Premier that the  
House would be left to mold the bill  
by itself, appeared to indicate the pos-  
sibility of women being enfranchised  
on exactly the same basis as men, or  
at any rate of the age limit being low-  
ered. Mr. Asquith's remarks appeared  
to carry the full agreement of much  
the greater part of the House.

For the rest his speech was a re-  
view of the Speaker's conference pro-  
posals and of their necessity. Of the  
37 resolutions dealing with all those  
problems which had divided parties  
and been the subject of embittered  
controversy during the lifetime of a  
generation, 34 were passed unani-  
mously. That was one of the most  
remarkable concordances in their polit-  
ical history.

"In my opinion it would not only  
be folly," Mr. Asquith said, "but some-  
thing like criminal folly if we were  
to throw away such a unique opportu-  
nity." He paid a warm tribute to  
Mr. Speaker, who had succeeded in not  
only getting opposing politicians to-  
gether on this question but on keep-  
ing them together.

In conclusion, Mr. Asquith dwelt on  
the urgency of resolutions which had  
been intensified and not lessened by  
continuance of the war. He expressed  
the hope that the bill would be handled  
in the House of Commons "in the same  
spirit which animated the Speaker's  
conference," for in no other way could  
they make the next House of Commons  
(Continued on page eight, column two)

BRITISH SUFFRAGE  
ACTION IS PRAISED

Resolutions commending the action  
of the British Government for agree-  
ing to the introduction of a measure  
providing for woman suffrage in Eng-  
land were passed by the Massachu-  
setts Woman's Suffrage Party this af-  
ternoon. The resolution called upon  
Congress to show its appreciation of  
the action of the British Government  
and of the women of the United States  
by immediately enacting the suffrage  
amendment to the Constitution.



## I. W. W. AT WAR AGAINST CAPITAL SAYS A LEADER

W. D. Haywood, Official of Industrial Workers of World, Declares That They Propose to Abolish the Wage System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"What is this Industrial Workers of the World organization? What does it stand for? What does it mean?" are questions very likely to occur to the newspaper reader running across items from Australia, from the Atlantic seaboard, the Northern logging camps, or from the Pacific Coast, telling of disturbances and mentioning the I. W. W. in connection therewith. Recently a letter from this bureau called on the international headquarters of the I. W. W. in this city to ask William D. Haywood, the general secretary-treasurer, these same questions, out of plain curiosity.

The I. W. W. stands for the social war, Mr. Haywood soon made it evident, and the present conflict has not severed it from its argument on this line. The organization maintains as strongly, or more so, the views set forth in the preamble to the constitution adopted in this city 11 years ago, thus phrased:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system."

"What the I. W. W. seeks to bring about," supplemented Mr. Haywood, "is an industrial democracy, in which every man is a worker. We want no politics nor politicians. There is no need for politics. We have already started to bring in a new order of society and we want to keep at it until we see the 'boss' step down from his place and become one of the workers. The workingman can and should run industry himself and get all the benefit from it."

"This is a war on capital. We never make friends with capital. When we strike and go back to work, we go back to strike again. We make no agreements as to how long we will work under the new conditions. Never at any time, before the strike or after, are we friends with the 'boss.' There is nothing Christian in this. It is simply war."

Mr. Haywood's economic philosophy appears to be based on his views on the character of man, which he expressed as follows: "The workers are all of a piece. When they leave a shop they take the atmosphere of the shop wherever they go. That is where their life is, where it begins, where it ends. Let me emphasize that. There is nothing outside of the workshop of sufficient importance to affect the worker in the shop—neither his race, religion, etc., can affect his attitude of thought toward the workshop. That's with him first and always. There is no code of ethics, no morals, no sense of chivalry that has any effect on the industrial life of a worker."

"When the Hindoos were brought to British Columbia, for a brief time they followed their customs and rites. Individuals prepared their food within their sacred circles. Their sheep were slaughtered with ceremonial rites. But it wasn't long before these Hindoos were congregated in bunk houses, eating at the same table with Americans and British workmen. That is rather remarkable, for caste in India contains the strongest customs in the world. While most people believe these Hindoo customs are religious rites, it is my opinion that they are the relics of old craft or trade unions."

"No ideas, no thoughts, opinions or ideals that men may have off the job can in any way affect their work in the industry. These opinions, ideas, etc., are formed by their job, and the fact that they amount to nothing is because they don't affect their job."

"These irrelevant—I call it—opinions, thoughts, ideas or ideals amount to nothing. You can add to that politics, religion, or patriotism—these are matters of no moment or interest to a worker. Without politics, there would be no political government—there would be an industrial democracy. Without religion there would be no churches. Without patriotism there would be no courts, no penitentiaries, no armies, no navies. Every man and woman able to work would be contributing to their own welfare and that of society, either with intelligence or muscle, having a voice in their own labor. In a normal society invention and improved machinery would be a benefit to humanity; science, art, literature would be greatly advanced, as all individuals there would have an opportunity to develop."

"But what of the evil that appears to inhere in the human thought?" was asked the I. W. W.'s leader at this point.

"Abolish the wage system, abolish all juvenile property, and you will abolish all crime," Mr. Haywood declared. Then he changed "all" to "most." "Most crime," he added, "except what little percentage of crime is due to aberration."

That is the line of thought on which the I. W. W. is based. Now how far has it developed? Mr. Haywood said that it was stronger in Australia than anywhere else. He attributed the success of the opposition to conscription there to I. W. W. efforts. He observed

that the I. W. W. paper in Australia had been suppressed, all literature confiscated, and the organization declared illegal until six months after the war. He said there were some members in England, a fairly good movement in Canada, some in Holland, in Hungary it was only growing, not organized in Germany, very slight in France, had a foothold in Mexico and two I. W. W. papers were published in Spanish; "was in the ports of South America, where in general it had not made much headway, except for 'encouraging reports' from Chile, Peru and the Argentine."

Parentetically, in comment on the eight-hour situation, Mr. Haywood said: "We are not satisfied that Congress set the work day at eight hours. We want the men to set the time themselves and if the work can be done in two hours or four hours, let's do it that way."

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The disturbances credited to the I. W. W. Mr. Haywood did not appear very anxious to discuss. He declared that altogether too much had been laid at the doors of the I. W. W. and that his fellow I. W. W. members were not vandals. There is a very strong feeling in the I. W. W. against the man or woman who fills in the place of the I. W. W. worker on strike. A glance over an I. W. W. publication makes this evident. When asked specifically about reports from northern logging camps that I. W. W. members had put kerosene in the food of men who had remained at work, Mr. Haywood remarked that they might put kerosene in the food under such circumstances.

Living conditions and wages in the logging camps, said Mr. Haywood, have been very much improved through the activities of the I. W. W.

## HOME MARKET PLAN LAID OUT FOR GEORGIA

Practical Farmer Takes Post of Commissioner of Agriculture and Moves for Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the recent appointment of J. J. Brown, a farmer, to the post of Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia, it is believed that better things are in store for agriculture here. Georgia, while not producing one-third of what she is capable of raising in the way of foodstuffs, nevertheless grows enough produce to feed herself. Yet each year millions of dollars worth of foodstuffs are brought into Georgia by the railroads while Georgia products rot in the fields and orchards. The reason is lack of market facilities.

Mr. Brown had no sooner taken office than he began work on a plan for a complete system of home marketing for all classes of farm produce and live stock. He has already selected a State marketing agent, and the Southern Bell telephone system, which has been working out for the past year a communicating system for this class of work, has placed all its knowledge of the situation, its data and the schemes it has devised, at Mr. Brown's disposal.

The plan means a direct and continuous avenue of communication between every farmer in Georgia and a representative of the Department of Agriculture, who in turn will be in constant direct touch with the department here, for the purpose of handling that end of the situation which has farm products for sale. On the other hand, the department will keep in touch with the wholesale, produce and manufacturing or packing houses of the State, the live stock dealers and representatives of outside houses who are seeking or will buy farm produce.

## PROHIBITION TOUR IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—"When woman is raised to her rightful position and given suffrage, it will mean the end of the open saloon," former Gov. George H. Hodges of Kansas declared in an address on State-wide prohibition at Galveston. Mr. Hodges is in Texas under the auspices of the Texas Anti-Saloon League. The former Governor of Kansas is one of the speakers now being used by the Anti-Saloon League in its campaign which will reach 500 cities and towns in Texas within the next three months in the interest of State-wide prohibition.

## NEBRASKA OBSERVES SEMICENTENNIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Student bodies and civic organizations of Nebraska are holding celebrations this spring of the fiftieth anniversary of the statehood of Nebraska. The semicentennial celebration, directed by the Nebraska State Historical Society, was begun last October by the Ak-Sar-Ben exercises and pageants in Omaha. It will be concluded by elaborate exercises in Lincoln June 12, 13 and 14. The last Federal census gave Nebraska a population of 1,192,214, an increase of 11.3 per cent in 10 years.

## WHAT BRITISH POLICEWOMEN DO FOR COUNTRY

Great Service Rendered in Munition Factories—Interview With Miss Damer Dawson Throws Light on Subject

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—"It is almost a year ago since we began our work for the Government in His Majesty's munition factories, and it is increasing steadily week by week." Such was the initial and very satisfactory statement made by Miss Damer Dawson, the commandant and organizer of the Women's Police Service, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The offices of the corps are at Westminster, in close proximity to Scotland Yard, and everything from the neat and workmanlike uniform which is now so familiar, to the formal "Sir" of the policeman in charge to her superior officer, spoke of careful organization on needful business lines, the conventional framework of a very modern and progressive movement. Miss Damer Dawson is the very antithesis of a popular notion of a superior police official. She has a happy smiling way with her and a keen humorous aliveness which in itself is quite sufficient to account both for the existence of the Women's Police Service and for its unquestioned success. It appears to have drawn into its ranks the most capable and practical class of women produced by a progressive modern State. Women not only of education, but with the capacity for the efficient and yet sympathetic control of fellow human beings.

With the preliminary warning that there was nothing very much that could be told about the Government work they were doing, Miss Damer Dawson proceeded to give an interesting, if necessarily slight sketch of the duties of the policewomen in the factories of England, Scotland and Wales. "In some," she said, "there are as many as 120 of us, in others 40, 30 or less, according to the size of the factory. The duties are very varied. The gates have to be kept, the workers' passports examined and the policewomen have to see that the girls do not carry matches and hairpins into the explosive factories and that they do not carry contraband when they come out. On pay day they line up the girls and keep order."

Do the policewomen have duties outside the factories, in connection with the workers, Miss Dawson was asked at this point. "Yes," she said, "not only have they to watch the areas in the vicinity of the factories and the girls' hostels, but they also have to look after the girls in the trains which take them to their homes. They travel late, and during the dark winter months it has been quite necessary to have women police to prevent horseplay and to keep the men and women to their own carriages."

And how do the girls regard the policewomen? Do they look upon them as police or more as their particular protectors? "The girls," replied Miss Dawson, "look upon us as friends. They are, as a rule, easy to manage and they have confidence in the policewomen. They are young and very high spirited and up to all sorts of larks, and so long as they keep within bounds they are sure of our sympathy."

One always hears, and I expect you will confirm the statement, that the police have cordially welcomed the women police innovation, remarked The Christian Science Monitor representative. The police force and the detectives are most glad to have our assistance, replied Miss Dawson. There is certain work in connection with women which they infinitely prefer that we should do, and they have always been most friendly to us. Miss Dawson here gave some interesting details as to the accommodation provided for the women police. In many places, she said, they have their own barracks provided by the Government, and they are run just as barracks are, with their own mess, mess committee, mess sergeant and barrack inspector. The work of instructing the women in their duties lasts one fortnight. Lectures are provided for them, and they attend the courts to learn how to give evidence and familiarize themselves with the general procedure. They have to get their own uniforms, which include top boots and cost about £10. They can pay the sum off by degrees, and as their pay is good they have no difficulty in doing this.

As for the material best suited to the work of policing, but also some of the streets of a great city like London, a subject touched upon by The Christian Science Monitor representative at the close of the interview, Miss Damer Dawson said that her experience had been that of the variety of women who had entered the service the best policewoman proved to be the secondary school teacher, and referring to the actual conditions which the service had to deal with in connection with night work in city streets, she said that the great thing which she felt was needed was the provision of some big colony in the country where the girls to whom city life proved nothing but a snare could be sent. "I don't mean anything at all like a penitentiary," said Miss Dawson, "but a place where they could lead a country life and be taught outdoor work, work on the land. It would be the saving of the girls and quite an asset to national service. I wish some philanthropist would turn his attention and his money to the realization of such a scheme." Miss Dawson concluded, with a smile.

## INDIA'S BUDGET SUMMARIZED IN REPORT TO PRESS

Memorandum Issued in United Kingdom Deals With Salient Points of Financial Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—An advanced summary, in the form of a memorandum dealing with the more important points of the usual financial statement of the Government of India, which was presented to the Legislative Council at Delhi recently, has been issued to the press in the United Kingdom. The memorandum, some of the details of which have already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, is as follows:

On the 8th of September, 1914, the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis moved in the Legislative Council a resolution, warmly supported by the Indian members and unanimously adopted, expressing the opinion "that the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom."

During the first two years of the war the direct financial assistance towards the prosecution of the war given by India was the acceptance, as a charge on Indian revenues, of the ordinary cost of the troops supplied from India for taking part in the war. The acceptance of the extraordinary charges of those troops was not permissible under the provisions of the Government of India Act and of the resolutions passed by both Houses of Parliament on the 16th of September and the 26th of November, 1914. It is estimated that by the end of 1917-18 the ordinary charges borne by India will have amounted to £15,500,000.

In 1914, 1915 and 1916 the Government of India did not propose a direct money contribution to the cost of the war, because, in their opinion, the situation at that time did not permit it.

In 1914 their finances had been most gravely dislocated by the war; they were faced by a large decrease in revenue and by a serious drain on their balances, which caused them to incur £14,000,000 of temporary debt. In 1915 their budget showed a prospect of a serious deficit. In 1916 considerable additions to taxation were necessary in order to meet what appeared at that time to be the prospect of a coming deficit. The year 1916-17, now about to close, has been one of great financial prosperity for the Government of India, which has enabled them to clear off their temporary indebtedness, and the prospects of ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure are such as to enable them now to make, with the help of additional taxation specially raised for the purpose, a substantial contribution to the general cost of the war. They have offered and His Majesty's Government have gratefully accepted a contribution of £100,000,000 to be made partly by the transfer to the Imperial Government of the proceeds of a loan to be issued in India, and partly by the assumption of the liability for interest on such amount of British war loan as will represent the difference between the sum raised by the loan in India and £100,000,000. It is intended to provide a further annual sum for the extinction of the amount of the British war loan for which India accepts liability. The amounts to be contributed respectively in the two forms mentioned are, of course, not yet known, but the subscription to the loan to be issued in India must be estimated at considerably less than the £100,000,000 of the total contribution.

The loan will be in three forms, namely: (A) 5½ per cent bonds, free of income tax (but subject to super-tax), at par; (b) a 5 per cent loan at 95 and subject to income tax and carrying certain conversion rights; (c) certificates somewhat similar to the war savings certificates of the British Government. No limit is stated of the amount for which subscriptions will be received. The loan will remain open to the middle of June. In the budget estimates for 1917-1918 £6,000,000 is provided for interest and sinking fund, on the amount of the British war loan, for which liability is to be assumed, and on the loan to be issued in India. To meet this it is proposed to augment existing revenue by additional taxation aggregating £3,350,000 as follows:

	Yield
Increased duty from 3½% on imported cotton goods to 7½%	£1,000,000
The export duty on raw and manufactured jute to be doubled	500,000
Super tax	1,350,000
Surcharge on certain railway goods traffic	500,000

Account being taken of this additional taxation the estimates for 1917-19 show a small surplus.

## SALE OF COAST LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England.—The Liverpool Journal of Commerce announces that the business of the Coast Line (Powell, Bacon, and Hough Line, Ltd.) has been acquired by Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., and associated companies. The Coast Line is one of the oldest and largest coasting shipping companies in the United Kingdom. The fleet consists of some of the finest modern boats trading round the British coasts, and while they are specially adapted for cargo their passenger accommodation is also of the highest class. The Coast Line boats ply chiefly between Liverpool and London, calling at all principal English Channel ports, where the line has its own branch offices. Services are also run between Liverpool and South Wales.

## ALL PROGRESSIVE LEADERS ASKED TO FORM LEAGUE

Party Lines Eliminated in Conference on National Coalition Plans of Promoters of St. Louis Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Coinciding with the issuance of a call for a convention of the National Progressive Party, to be held here on April 12, 13, and 14, it was learned that Progressives have opened negotiations with leaders of all parties for the formation of a "League of Liberals." The liberals of all parties have been invited to meet here during the convention and discuss the proposed coalition of Progressive factions. Further details are to be worked out at a later meeting, either here or in some other city.

Albert D. Norton, who made public the convention call as issued by Matthew Hale from Progressive headquarters in New York, said many prominent men would attend the convention, among them being Victor Murdock of Kansas, Bainbridge Colby of New York, John M. Parker of Louisiana, who was the Progressive candidate for Vice-President in 1916; Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, and former Governor Joseph M. Kerry of Wyoming.

Hiram W. Johnson of California, running mate of Mr. Roosevelt in 1912 on the Progressive ticket, but who was elected Senator last fall on the Republican-Progressive ticket, has been invited to address the convention.

One of the issues to be taken up at the convention, according to Judge Norton, will be prohibition. J. Frank Norton, former Republican Governor of Indiana, and presidential candidate of the Prohibition Party in 1916, and Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the national committee of the Prohibition Party, are expected to attend. It is expected that 1000 delegates will attend the convention.

## NEW GERMAN PAPER IN SOFIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—According to the German press, the first number of a new German paper to be published in Sofia, the Deutsche Balkanzzeitung, has made its appearance. The paper is to be a daily one, and is being published by Kurt Aram (Hans Fischer) with a view to strengthening the intimacy that is growing up between Germany and Bulgaria, and enlightening either country as to the affairs and character of the other. The first number began with an article by Mr. Radoslavoff, a Bulgarian Premier, who explained that the aim of the Balkanzzeitung was to serve the common cause of the allied powers, and to promote an intellectual and economic rapprochement between them.

## APPOINTMENTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has approved the following appointments to the staff of the Director General of Food Production (Sir Arthur Lee, K. C. B., M. P.): To be deputy director generals, the Right Hon. Sir Alwyn Fellows, K. C. V. O. (unpaid); the Right Hon. F. D. Agland, M. P. (unpaid); the Hon. E. C. Strutt (unpaid); Mr. T. H. Middleton, C. B., Mr. Leslie Scott, K. C., M. P., part time (unpaid) services to the labor division; Mr. H. Eustace Davies, general secretary to the department, with the rank of (temporary) assistant secretary to the board; Mr. H. L. French, private secretary to the director general.



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## MORE BREAD RESULT OF NEW REGULATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the plans of the British Government for insuring a sufficiency of bread in the United Kingdom was the issue of the Milling Order of 1916, which came into force on the 29th of October last. By it millers were compelled to extract not less than 75 per cent of flour for bread-making out of the total weight of wheat. Before that date 70 per cent had been the usual amount devoted to this purpose. On Jan. 29, 5 per cent more was ordered to be taken, or 80 per cent of the whole weight of the grain. In order to understand how there comes to be any variation in the quantity of flour obtainable from wheat it must be realized that the milling of wheat is a gradual process, and that different qualities of flour result from each successive stage. These are separately collected. The outer layers are bran; the next are yellowish and a little waxy in consistency; these constitute what millers call the "offals" (off-falls) and have always been sold for the feeding of pigs and cattle in previous years. It is not until 30 per cent has been ground off that white powdery flour begins to pour from the grinders. So when the Government ordered millers to keep 75 per cent of the flour for bread-making, only 25 per cent of the yellowish kind could be rejected, instead of the usual 30, a small quantity of the lower quality being included in the bread. The further order of January meant that 20 per cent only of the bran and waxy flour could be rejected, while 10 per cent was to be included in the 80 per cent sold for making bread. At each step the bread, of course, assumes a more and more yellowish or brownish tint. Some years ago such bread became rather popular under the name of "standard bread." This name has been revived at the present time, but bakers usually speak of the new products as "national bread." Of course it will soon want no distinctive designation, as all other kinds have practically disappeared from the shops.

It has been calculated that the recovery of 80 per cent instead of 70 per cent of flour from the grain in the whole United Kingdom should result in the increase of the bread supply by 600,000 tons annually, which would provide an extra two-pound loaf for every inhabitant every three weeks. This is important at the present time. But it must be remembered that the first millings or offals were sold for almost as much as the white flour, because of their value for feeding pigs. The new national bread will not, therefore, be cheapened by their inclusion. The country is not getting cheaper or better bread, but is obtaining a larger amount.

## WOMEN WORKERS FOR FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—It is announced that a selection of women workers for France from offers received as a result of the War Office statement will be made by the National Service Department, and the Director-General gives notice that he intends to select only those women who are not at present engaged on other national work of equal importance. Any woman in such employment who has made application for service with the army departments in France, and who leaves her work without first receiving a calling-up notice from the National Service Department, will be held to be ineligible for employment in France.

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LINCOLN, Neb.—Guided by entomologists of the College of Agriculture of the University of Nebraska, women's clubs, school children's classes, and many other Nebraska people who are interested in birds are studying bird life of the State. Myron H. Swenk, professor of economic entomology at the university, has issued an outline for basic study of 50 birds representing important bird groups. The economic value of bird life is emphasized.

The Audubon Society of Omaha has a large and active membership, and bird students among Lincoln men and women are forming a similar organization. The songs, homes, haunts, color and habits of the various species are observed.

## TORONTO PARKS TO BE PLANTED

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TORONTO, Ont.—The City Parks Committee will plant and seed 20 acres of park land, dividing it into 50 feet plots, to be used free of charge by applicants who are willing to cultivate and harvest the crops. Small sections in Dufferin, Stanley, Bellwoods, Riverside, Grange, Reservoir, Withrow and Ramsden parks are also to be utilized for the growing of vegetables.

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ATLANTA, Ga.—With the recent appointment of J. J. Brown, a farmer, to the post of Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia, it is believed that better things are in store for agriculture here. Georgia, while not producing one-third of what she is capable of raising in the way of foodstuffs, nevertheless grows enough produce to feed herself. Yet each year millions of dollars worth of foodstuffs are brought into Georgia by the railroads while Georgia products rot in the fields and orchards. The reason is lack of market facilities.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the recent appointment of J. J. Brown, a farmer, to the post of Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia, it is believed that better things are in store for agriculture here. Georgia, while not producing one-third of what she is capable of raising in the way of foodstuffs, nevertheless grows enough produce to feed herself. Yet each year millions of dollars worth of foodstuffs are brought into Georgia by the railroads while Georgia products rot in the fields and orchards. The reason is lack of market facilities.

Mr. Brown had no sooner taken office than he began work on a plan for a complete system of home marketing for all classes of farm produce and live stock. He has already selected a State marketing agent, and the Southern Bell telephone system, which has been working out for the past year a communicating system for this class of work, has placed all its knowledge of the situation, its data and the schemes it has devised, at Mr. Brown's disposal.

The plan means a direct and continuous avenue of communication between every farmer in Georgia and a representative of the Department of Agriculture, who in turn will be in constant direct touch with the department here, for the purpose of handling that end of the situation which has farm products for sale. On the



## HOW BRITAIN BEARS STRAIN OF U-BOAT WAR

Visit to British Maritime Centers Reveals Fact That Shipping Traffic Goes Steadily On, Despite Submarine Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Having shown all that might be shown, the tugboat drew in at the landing stage in front of the huge offices of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board and the square, solid building of the Cunard Company facing the river to which it has brought so much prosperity.

The next stage was Manchester. The officials of the Manchester Ship Canal are as keen on displaying their wares even in wartime as they are lavish and discriminating in their hospitality, and the writer saw a good deal of what was going on. Another tugboat journey from Manchester up the ship canal as far as the Barton Bridgewater aqueduct revealed even greater business and bustle than at Liverpool. Everywhere vessels lay alongside the quays loading and unloading, while other ships made their way downstream to Liverpool or up the river from the sea. As the great Trafford Road Swing Bridge, 1800 tons of metal, swung contemptuously on its heel to let the tugboat pass to the Trafford wharf on the one side and the four great docks which lie above the bridge with their very modern and well adapted storehouses and warehouses on the other, it became apparent that the confidence to be noted here was based on the same common-sense valuation of the essential and incontrovertible facts of the situation as against its tripperies. A considerable falling off, over half a million tons, in the weight of sea borne traffic passing over the canal on which tolls were paid, marked the operations of the past year, but the falling off was mainly in coal, salt and slag which, of course, are exports, not imports. On the other hand increased rates meant in the net result increased financial prosperity. From the financial point of view, the effort of the war is that in 1915 for the first time in its history the Manchester Ship Canal paid interest on certain shares and in 1916 increased that interest. These facts need not be emphasized too much, but for the future there is as against the submarine, new tonnage, more widespread armament of merchant ships—and already 75 per cent of armed merchantmen attacked escape and 75 per cent of unarmed merchantmen attacked go to the bottom—the development of fresh weapons against the submarine and the gradual, confidently anticipated domination of the submarine by the various and varied methods of the British Navy.

The Manchester Ship Canal is prepared to go ahead on the upward path of prosperity which it has always tried to develop so far as possible in wartime, but certainly regardless of the submarine, the potentialities of this remarkable canal. Thirty-five miles long, it already serves a population of a million and a half within 14 miles. Within a radius of 30 miles there is a greater population than in the whole of London. There is no reason at all why the Manchester Ship Canal should not be one continuous quay along the whole 35 miles of its length, and why in consequence Manchester should not go on in the future to a prosperity yet undreamed of. At present there are only about seven miles of quays. What the possibilities are may be gauged from the fact that in 1894, when the canal was opened for traffic, the total weight of imports and exports of merchandise was 826,000 tons, and the revenue £97,901. In 1915 the figures for total tonnage and total revenue were 5,434,046 tons and £757,265 respectively, figures by the way which represented a marked increase despite the first submarine campaign of that year. The submarine, in fact, has not stayed the steady increase in business and revenue which has marked the yearly business of the Manchester Ship Canal—leaving out of account the exceptionally high figures of the year 1913. Even the Barton aqueduct—where the tugboat turned—on which carries the water of the Bridgewater Canal across the Manchester Ship Canal, and turns like a swing bridge on its island pivot to allow the ships on the latter a passage, was proof enough that Manchester has the initiative and resources to overcome all difficulties and to make a comparable increase in the future years. Meantime, despite the submarines, steamers arrive steadily week by week from Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John's, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore, Galveston, Bombay, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt and the Mediterranean ports, and Manchester may well be content that its magnificent equipped docks have played a notable part in maintaining full touch with the ports of the world and thus combating the aim of the submarine.

Grain was the dominating note of the supply question at Manchester. The two great grain elevators near the docks, one of which is the most up-to-date thing of its kind in the world with its great storage, delivery and drying bins, its automatic weighing machines, which weigh the grain by the ton from the storage to the delivery bins and make a note of the fact on a slip of paper, and above all with its ostentatious cleanliness, can hold between them 80,000 tons of grain. At the moment of the visit they held over 50,000 tons and in small quantities about the docks were 50,000 tons more. The confidence of any journalist rooted to England as to his fu-



An Exmoor village

ture comfort ought to have grown vigorous after a visit to No. 2 elevator already referred to, not only because of its satisfactory contents but for the picture its lofty roof provided of a busy inland seaport. The writer climbed to the roof past endless floors, learning with eager ignorance all the technical details of the method by which grain is brought from the ships by the moving bands under the quays, elevated to the top of the building and distributed by the mystery of gravity to 341 bins. And on the roof he leant on the great stone balustrade and put the wonder of the elevator in its proper place among other phenomena revealing the prosperity and business of the Manchester Ship Canal, even in the days of supersubmarines.

Below one noted on one side the No. 9 dock, opened by King Edward and Queen Alexandra, half a mile long with its 75,000 square yards of water surface well covered by ships, and on the other side the various lesser docks of the company. On the other side of the canal were the little blobs on the earth, the oil-tanks of the Anglo-American Oil, the British Petroleum, the Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Products, the Liverpool storage and other oil companies, 54 of them with a total capacity of 125,000 tons or nearly 24,000,000 gallons. The busy landing place for animals with its 800 feet quay and accommodation for 1900 cattle and 1500 sheep, the dry docks and graving docks, the great premises of the Cooperative Wholesale Society—small enough like everything else viewed from this height—and the other industries which feed the business life of Manchester.

On the toy railways far below, winding around the warehouses and transit-sheds, reduced by the immutable law of perspective to minute dimensions, though some of them are five and seven stories high, toy trains were puffing to and fro. These railways, 140 miles of them, run right along the quay-sides so that goods can be carried from the water's edge to the towns of England without avoidable delay. One could see goods from the world's end transferring from the ships which had braved the submarine to the trucks which would convey them to the business houses and homes of Britain. Beyond the smoke-covered plain of houses intersected by the shining streak of water, lay an England even yet only discovering its strength. Nowhere could one see the menace of the submarines, however much one knew of it—only the strength of the world flowing into the arteries of England.

The absence of only one commodity, and that to a limited degree, was to be noted in this survey—the absence, namely, of neutral vessels. At the moment of the writer's visit the neutrals were still marking time, all except the United States and China, moving restlessly under the scrutinizing eye of Japan. There was confidence that the various methods of insurance, precaution and protection evolved by the Government would of their well-defined right to trade with a blockaded belligerent subject to the risk of ordinary capture and confiscation amounts to that, Germany, as Mr. Henderson noted in his recent interview with this paper, says neutrals can evade the penalties by avoiding the forbidden zone, and the fewness of neutral vessels in Manchester and Liverpool might have been taken as proof that the neutrals indorsed this view and acquiesced in Germany's action. They speculated what any neutral country would do if Germany threatened to invade it, to devastate its towns and villages, to plow up its cultivated fields with high explosives, and to wipe out the flower of its manhood unless it ceased to communicate with some Entente belligerent. They

found it difficult to believe that if such a challenge to the fundamental rights of free men and to the moral instinct of the world were expressed in the familiar terms of land warfare, and not in the unfamiliar language of the new submarine warfare, it would not be taken up at once.

## RUINED CITY OF YELLOW POPPIES FOUND IN MEXICO

Prof. Francis de Courcy Returns From Tour of Investigations in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Bringing notes and photographs for a work of several volumes covering his ethnological and archaeological investigations in Mexico during the past 12 years, Prof. Francis de Courcy, formerly a member of the staff of the National Museum of Mexico, has been in New Orleans recently on his way to New York. Besides his notes and photos, the student of extinct races brought three trunks filled with stone idols, jade and obsidian ornaments, curiously painted pottery, fragments of mural friezes out of ruined temples, baked clay seals of ancient chiefs and princes and numbers of the little images found in Mexico and Central America. In his more than a decade of investigations in the land of Montezuma—or Moquah-tesuma, as the professor would have it spelled—he has discovered a large buried city, and assisted at the unearthing of more than 20 palaces or priests' houses.

Probably his most interesting discovery, however, is that of the well-preserved apartments of a woman of rank, probably, he believes, a princess, of the Aztecs. These apartments, which were in the center of a large ruined palace, about 60 miles from what is now Mexico—then the Tenochtitlan of the Montezumas—contained a number of personal ornaments, fragments of some of the clothing, and toilet articles.

"This ornament," said Professor de Courcy, taking a bit of ivory from one of the trays in his trunk, "was one of the ornaments of Xochitla. Who was Xochitla? No one knows. At least of all myself, save that her name has been preserved for probably 1100 years in hieroglyphs in an inner room of the stone palace of Xochitla, center of the great ruined city of Xochitlaco. The word Xochitl, in the Nahuatl language—the tongue common to the Olmecs, Chimecas, Toltecs and Aztecs, and still used by a few Indians of Modern Mexico—meant a sort of yellow poppy common to the hills of the Mexican plateau. The hieroglyph representing it is found on ruined buildings from the Rio Grande to the Guatemala line and is always the same—a five-petaled flower with the heavy center common to all the poppies.

"Xochitla" is the feminine diminutive of the word, and was evidently the pet name of the princess in whose room I found all the ornaments and toilet articles of a woman of the royal family of a day long before the Montezumas sat on the Nahuatl throne. 'Xochitlaco,' the name which is shown by the hieroglyphs to have belonged to the palace, refers to the stalk and root of the yellow poppy plant. In other words, it was the center of the Yellow-Poppy people, evidently a tribe or state of the Nahuatl. 'Xochitlaco,' the hieroglyph name of the ruined city in the center of which stood the palace, means, literally, 'place of the yellow poppies'—in other words, the area inhabited by the Yellow-Poppy people."

JOEL SCRIBNER HOMESTEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW ALBANY, Ind.—The Joel Scribner homestead is to be bought and maintained as a historic building by the American Revolution. Joel Scribner was one of three brothers who founded this city. The dwelling was built more than 100 years ago and is the oldest in the city.

## COUNTRY OF THE DOONES GOES TO NATIONAL TRUST

Romantic Portion of Exmoor Included in Land That Comes Under New Arrangement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It will be a satisfaction to the people of England, when once more they find themselves at leisure, to know that one of the most beautiful portions of Exmoor, and certainly the most celebrated, has passed into the guardianship of the National Trust. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland has hit on this happy expedient to safeguard the property of his family from disfigurement at the hands of builders for a period of 500 years. The letter to The Times in which this announcement was made stated that the larger portions of the lands which come under the new arrangement include a great part of the valleys of Horner and Sweetworthy, which lie under Dunkery Beacon, the highest point of Exmoor, as well as the farm of Cloutsham, the well-known meet of the Devon and Somerset staghounds. The two smaller portions comprise the wilder parts of North Hill, which runs down to Hurststone Point, in the Bristol Channel, and a stretch of wild moorland on Winsford Hill, northwest of Dulverton, between the rivers Exe and Barle, including the very ancient causeway over the Barle known as Tarr Steps. All the wild romance of the West, of the mist-shrouded moors in these names. It is the country of the Doones and of Blackmore's wonderful romance. "Us be naigh the Doone-track now two malle from Dunkery Beacon Hill, the highest place of Exmoor. So happen they be abroad to-night, us must crawl on our belly-places, boy. . . . Who were the Doones which made the road from Tiverton town to the town of Oare a place of dread to John Fry that December night in 1673? Who knows? The Doones are part of the legend of the moors, the subject of endless "nurse-tales" told by the light of the peat fires before candles came to be burnt in the cottages of Somersetshire. The folk of the moors have long memories and the old traditions lingered. John Perry, the "wanton" or mole catcher of Luccombe and Blackmore, the harbinger of the deer, and a few others still had tales to tell to those who cared to listen. There was the tale of the Doonee marauder who rode through the Barle at high water to escape his pursuers, and the mistress of Withycombe Farm who to save herself from the "cursed Doones" jumped into the butter chest which happened to be full of goose feathers.

It happened one day that Mr. Blackmore came to the inn at Oare, and listened to what was said in the country. Then came "Lorna Doone," and there were not found people wanting to declare that the Doonee tradition was nothing more than the spinning of old wives tales and that Mr. Blackmore's fiction had no basis in fact. And then the totally unexpected happened. A Scottish gentleman, in the autumn of 1901, sent a remarkable contribution to the West Somerset Free Press, in which she claimed descent from the Doones, and signed herself "Ida M. Browne, Audrie Doon." A Scottish descendant of the Doones! Here in itself was a confirmation of the opinion which Blackmore evidently held that the name of Doone was identical with the Scottish Doone, and that the Exmoor highwaymen had, in point of fact, noble Scottish antecedents. The information which "Audrey Doone" thus unexpectedly thrust upon the readers of "Lorna Doone" was based on two family manuscripts: "The Lineage and History of our Family from 1561 to the Present Day," written by Charles Doone of Braemar, 1804, and the Journal of Rupert Doone, 1748. The facts relating to the Exmoor Doones were these: In 1580, Elizabeth, the daughter of the Earl of Moray, married Sir James Stuart of Doone, and in the next year the father of Sir James Stuart was created Lord Doone and took the title of the Earl of Moray, and here, right at the start, comes the confirmation of the existence of Blackmore's Ensor

Doone. Sir James Stuart of Doone had a younger brother whose name was Ensor and the two quarreled incessantly about the ownership of Doone Castle.

The quarrel led to a family tragedy and the feud was carried on to the next generation and was further embittered by the adoption of the surname "Doone" by Ensor James Stuart who was finally forced to leave Scotland by his cousin the Earl of Moray. He came to London hoping to obtain justice from the King, who had previously knighted him, but in this Sir Ensor was disappointed and after a long wait, he set out, accompanied by Dame Ensor, for the wilds of western England, and after traveling in the direction of the setting sun for 13 days reached the Valley of East Lyn where, close to Oare Ford, they came upon a ruined farmhouse and made it their home. It was the sons of Sir Ensor, and the wild crew which they gathered as retainers, who became the terror of the moor and led to John Ridd's midnight encounter in the "War Path of the Doones."

On Aug. 4, 1684, a travel-stained messenger arrived at Porlock on an errand to the Doones. He was directed to the Valley of the Oare where he spoke with Charles, Sir Ensor's eldest son. A new Earl of Moray reigned at Doone Castle, and the Doones of Exmoor, after once more kindling the "ames from the cradles of Dunkery Beacon and holding a revel to which some of the scared folk of Exmoor were bidden, returned to their northern home.

How did Blackmore obtain this information? It is not known, and to some, in spite of Miss Ida Browne's evidence, the Doones continue to remain merely legendary. But nobody will care to deny that during the civil wars, Exmoor was a very wild place and that the highway by Dunkery Beacon on a foggy December night in 1673 was no place for man or beast.

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## MOUNTAINEERS OF SOUTH HAVE MADE PROGRESS

No Longer Correct or Fair, It Is Claimed, to Speak About "Illiteracy" Among Them in General Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Some exception is taken in this part of the country to certain statements made in the newspapers and periodical press with relation to what is described as the "illiteracy" of the mountain section of the South. Sam Dawes of this city, discussing this question for The Christian Science Monitor, says that articles that deal with this illiteracy idea in the usual fashion nowadays are entirely misleading. They would have applied 20 or 30 years ago, he says, but they are not fairly representative of the mountain section at the present time.

"It is possible," says Mr. Dawes, "to find a few people in the mountains who are unable to read, but they all belong to the older generations—those who survived the Civil War, and who had no opportunities to learn; but what they lacked in education, they made up in shrewd native wit and common sense."

"Before State-wide prohibition went into effect, Tennessee had the Four-Mile law, prohibiting the sale of intoxicants within four miles of a schoolhouse, and there was only one place in the State where liquors could be sold without violating this law. Today the country is dotted with schools, and every child, almost, can read and write, and I will venture this assertion, that their grades will compare favorably with those of any schools in any section of the country. Our towns and cities are made up of this mountain population, who are successful business men, and you will also find them all over the West, holding positions of trust and responsibility, in all walks of life."

"Dialect writers have exploited this region, and made the inhabitants out as ignorant. Some of the dialect they have gotten correctly, and it is nearest to pure English of any used, but the writer has lived and traveled among them for years, and has yet to hear the first one say 'mountings' for mountains. Fetch and tote are good English, although obsolete. This mountain country has produced such men as Admiral Farragut, Zeb Vance, Horace Maynard, W. G. (Parson) Brownlow, and many others who have attained national prominence. The East Tennesseans and men from Western North Carolina fought the battle of Kings Mountain, and turned the tide of the Revolution. East Tennesseans fought the battle of New Orleans under General Jackson, and during the Civil War East Tennessee furnished more loyal soldiers to the Union than any other State in proportion to the population."

Mr. Dawes advises readers not to take the word of dialect writers, but to visit the mountains and see what he calls the "most beautiful country in the United States, with a people whose hospitality extends both outside and inside the homes."

## JAPANESE SHIPS TO TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Line of Cargo Steamers to Run From Yokohama to Buenos Aires—Emigrants for Brazil

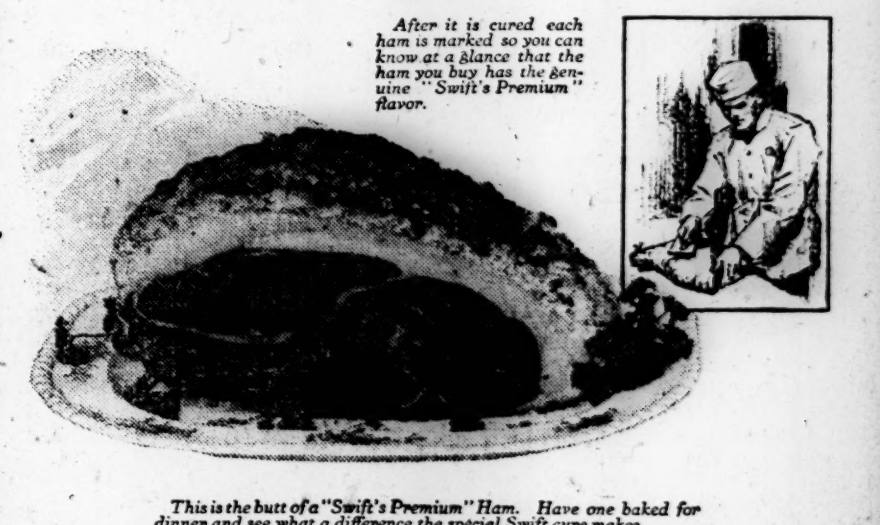
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A dispatch received here from Tokio announces that the Japanese steamship company, Osaka Shosen Kaishaiki Kaisha, is about to put on a line of cargo steamers for the South American trade with Buenos Aires as the terminal point. The route will be from Yokohama to Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Durban, Capetown, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Later on the company intends to run four steamers of 8500 tons, each of which will have passenger accommodation.

It is also understood that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Mitsui Line will shortly decide to make Buenos Aires their final port of call. The main business of these companies has been in carrying emigrants from Japan to Southern Brazil where a large Japanese colony is now in formation. The call at Buenos Aires will be for the purpose of obtaining cargo for the long return voyage, and will consist of wool, hides and pastoral products of all kinds, as well as Brazilian produce.



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## LIGHTING BOARD IS DEFENDED BY BOSTON COUNSEL

John A. Sullivan Opposes Proposed Consolidation With Service Commission and Points at Faithful Service of Members

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan of Boston today submitted a written statement to the special committee on Consolidation of Commissions denouncing the bill pending before that committee, on petition of Representative J. Weston Allen of Newton, providing for the consolidation of the Gas and Electric Light Commission with the Public Service Commission.

"To anyone familiar with the scope of the work of the Gas and Electric Light Commission," says Mr. Sullivan, "it seems very strange that anyone should propose the transfer of the duties of that commission to the Public Service Commission, whose duties are already sufficiently extensive. In my opinion the division of powers between these two boards has made for better public service, and the consolidation of the two into one would cause the public work to be done in a much more hasty and much less efficient manner."

"There is another very serious objection to this bill, as it provides that the term of the Gas and Electric Light Commission shall cease on July 1, in the present year. Whether this provision was made for the purpose of preventing the commission from finishing its investigation of the rates charged by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company to the city of Boston is not apparent from the bill, but that would be the result of its passage."

"The hearings in this case have already lasted 100 days, and it seems likely that in the course of the next four weeks there will be perhaps 15 days more of hearings, at which time the evidence in the case will end. That would bring the case practically up to the 1st of May. Then counsel for each side would have to put in numerous exhibits covering the whole field of investment and operating charges made by the Edison Company, and the preparation of these exhibits would take at least 30 days. Then to prepare for the argument of the case would take at least another month, which you can readily understand when I inform you that the record in the case up to date contains nearly 8000 pages."

"It is apparent, therefore, that the case could not be argued before the 1st of July. The commission ought to have at least one month, even if it had no other business to do, to review the testimony and the arguments and make a decision. The decision is one of great importance to the city, as it affects the rates for a period of 10 years under a contract which now calls for the expenditure of approximately half a million dollars a year by the city."

"If a new commission should come in on the 1st of July of this year, I see nothing else to do but argue the whole case before a new board which is not acquainted with the issues and which could not understand them except by reading the entire record. To compel the city to submit to such procedure as this would be the rankest kind of injustice."

"I have not heard of any general dissatisfaction with the conduct of the personnel of the Gas and Electric Light Commission. While it may have seemed to some of the lighting corporations that the commission, or some of its members, have taken an advanced ground on certain occasions, it should be borne in mind that the public service corporations are naturally conservative in such respects, and that what they might regard as affording them just cause of complaint would seem to the average citizen not to afford any ground of complaint. The consensus of opinion, I believe, is that the commission has conducted its business with due regard to the interests of the public and of the public service corporations. It seems to me that it would be particularly unfortunate if any action of the public should arrive at the conclusion that a bill such as the present one was introduced to eliminate from public office men who have given long and faithful service to the public. It would be more unfortunate if any section of the public should conclude that the investigation by this commission of the manner in which the lighting corporations have spent money form so-called legal expenses and in various other ways more or less questionable had caused the Legislature to make the commission pay for its action by terminating its existence."

"In conclusion, I wish to say that the city of Boston has already spent in this investigation \$45,000."

### REVERE BILL HAS HEARING

Former Representative Andrew A. Casassa, city solicitor of Revere, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee today in support of House Bill 353 appropriating \$10,000 from the funds of the Park Commission to be turned over to the city of Revere in settlement of a sewerage claim. Others favoring the bill were Mayor Alfred S. Hall and City Engineer Carl Richmond of Revere. Representatives David J. Maloney of Chelsea and Ralph N. Butterworth of Revere and Senator John E. Beck of Chelsea.

### EVENING HIGH SCHOOL

Closing exercises of the North Evening Commercial High School were held last evening. The address to the graduating class was made by Michael J. Downey, acting director of evening schools. Henry Abrahams of the School Committee presented the diploma. Eighteen young men and women were graduated.

## SPAIN TAKES MEASURES TO QUELL UNREST

Suspension of Constitutional Guarantees Follows Signs of Popular Uprising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The dispatch from Madrid published in The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday relating to the condition of unrest in Spain due to the food shortage in that country and the concern of the Government at Madrid over the situation, has been followed this morning by an Associated Press report that the Spanish Government had issued a decree today suspending the constitutional guarantees.

In the dispatch of Tuesday as published in these columns, reference was made to the governmental recognition of the situation, and it was said that the Government was preparing to make a general statement to the effect that the causes of the present situation would be removed.

Neither the State Department nor the Embassy of Spain has any official information concerning events of today. It is possible that if the Associated Press report is correct, official verification will follow shortly.

The State Department has had cognizance of the economic conditions in Spain and it is possible to say that a popular uprising would not greatly surprise officials here.

## NO SCARCITY OF ARGENTINE HIDES SAYS U. S. REPORT

(Continued from page one)

has delayed deliveries and is becoming more serious every day.

Unverified reports have been received, says the report of the United States Consul-General, that purchasers for European governments had become active again in this market during January, and that they had effected contracts for deliveries ahead up to the end of May. Concerning these Consul-General Robertson says: "I am convinced that these reports are erroneous for not only has there not been the foreign activity reported, but the market for wet hides has been unusually quiet and the prices of these have declined under the closing November quotations."

Argentina exported approximately 500,000 more hides in 1916 than in 1915 with about 300,000 hides going out each month. The United States probably received 450,000 of the 950,000 frigorifico hides shipped from last August to December and about 500,000 in 1916. The report adds: "It is noteworthy that the latter have made no purchases in the market since October, 1916." Exportation of ox hides to the United States had steadily increased during 1916, though the total exports to all destinations were less than in 1915.

Exports of dry ox and cow hides to the United States have steadily increased in the last four years with even greater advances made in the exports of salted hides. In 1913 Germany and the United Kingdom held first and second place respectively in the percentage table of the export of salted hides, whereas in 1915 the United Kingdom only received 17.3 per cent and none were sent to Germany or Belgium and the United States received 71.5 per cent.

Reasons advanced by leather dealers during the last year for the abnormal increase in the price of shoes have usually included at least one mention of the "war countries" which they said have purchased unusually large quantities and made a shortage of leather in the United States. A Buenos Aires firm meets this claim with the following statement incorporated in the consul-general's report:

"Referring to press statements that British buyers or representatives of the Allies are absorbing or monopolizing the dry and salted hide business, I think, candidly speaking, there is nothing to be alarmed about. The specific statement of the Allies entering this market is partly true, for during the early part of October buyers supposed to be acting for the British Government contracted for 250,000 hides. The price paid is said to have been 60 pesos (\$57.90 United States gold). Since this deal was carried through no buyers for any European account that we know of have bought a hide, which clearly shows that once a specific amount was reached their requirements came to an end."

The situation in Argentina is largely unsettled and the Consul-General, after quoting prices and remarking that "the American buyer has just the same chance of obtaining these hides as anyone else," says, "the prices are about double those under normal conditions, and there seems little doubt that they have been systematically pushed upward." He concludes his supplementary report by laying the most recent increases to "minor causes," but says, "after a careful investigation of this whole question I am convinced that there need be no special fear of a scarcity of hides at present."

### FRANKLIN UNION

Patriotism was the keynote of the graduation exercises of the Franklin Union in Union Hall last night, when Maj. Henry L. Higginson urged the members of the school to give the United States their support. "Your country has given you everything you have today," he said, "and remember that your country is everything to you and give her your loyal support." Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, gave a brief outline of the life of Benjamin Franklin.

## MARKET GARDEN FIELD STATION IS URGED AS NEED

Legislative Committees Are Told of the Great Value That Would Result From Establishment of Plant at Lexington

Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and market gardeners near Boston, told the legislative committees on Agriculture and Education, sitting jointly today why the State should appropriate \$35,000 for the construction and maintenance of a market garden field station at Lexington as provided for in a resolve which the committee had under consideration.

After President Butterfield told the committee that the State already owns the land for an experimental station at Lexington and urged the committee to report the resolve favorably, he introduced Prof. Harold F. Thompson of the market garden division, Massachusetts Agricultural College, who explained what the appropriation would be used for by the trustees of the college.

He said it is the intention of the trustees to erect four greenhouses at a cost of \$7500; heating plant to take care of greenhouse at a cost of \$2500; office and service building with equipment, \$6,600; dwelling house for foreman, \$3500; service building to house horses, \$2250; farm equipment, namely, one pair of horses and farm tools, \$1200; irrigation equipment for four acres, \$600, and drainage equipment at a cost of \$300. This would make a total estimated cost of \$24,450, he said, and the maintenance until Dec. 1918, including salary of foreman at \$100 per month would amount to about \$10,000.

J. W. Stone, representing the Boston Market Gardeners Association, favored the project, and told the committee that the members of the association were especially pleased at the site proposed, asserting that it would be within reach of all the near-by farmers. He spoke of the urgent need of an experimental station near by, where the farmers could get much needed information as to how to raise more and better food-products.

Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, recorded the board in favor of the project and Henry W. Mansfield, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers and Provision Dealers Association, also spoke in favor. Harold L. Frost of Arlington, trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and speaking for the Middlesex County Farm Bureau, said that, in view of the present high cost of food, the proposed station was especially needed.

Several representatives and other gardeners urged favorable action on the resolve.

George Albee of Concord was recorded in opposition to the project, as was J. W. Russell, a gardener near Boston, who said that if such a station were opened, the result would be that the farmers would raise more foodstuffs and would not get a fair return for their labors as there would be no demand.

The committee then considered the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The board recommends that the State appropriate \$250,000 for a new library, \$75,000 for equipment and improvements, \$4200 for a poultry building, \$50,000 for a student dormitory, \$100,000 for dining hall improvements, \$9000 for rural engineer shops and \$90,000 for a power plant, turbine house and steam line tunnels.

President Butterfield and former State Senator George H. Ellis of Newton, a trustee of the college, explained in detail the various requests. Mr. Ellis, however, told the committee that, while he believed a new library to be essential, he would favor waiting until the special commission, which is making an extensive investigation of the needs of the college, makes its report. A. W. Gilbert, a graduate of the college and a professor in agriculture at Cornell University, told of the need of an up-to-date library in an agricultural college. He considered it to be one of the most essential departments.

William Wheeler, trustee and civil engineer, and Charles A. Gleason of the trustees, also urged the committee to report the recommendations favorably.

## SEC. DANIELS TELLS MIDSHIPMEN TO "GET A HERO"

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Declaring the Navy the first and chief arm of defense to safeguard the Nation, Secretary Daniels today delivered an inspiring address to 180 midshipmen who were graduated from the Naval Academy two months ahead of the usual time.

Taking Admiral Dewey as a type, the Secretary told the graduating men to "get a hero." He urged that the hero of Manila Bay be taken as an example toward which all graduates of the national school turn their faces. The Secretary brought to the class greetings from President Wilson, as commander-in-chief.

The 180 men who were given their diplomas will go to sea within a few days, owing to the gravity of international relations.

Frederick E. Haeblerle, of California, is honor man of the class.

### AGAINST EXTREME PENALTY

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill to abolish capital punishment was reported favorably Wednesday by the Assembly Codes Committee.

## CASH ON HAND ON APRIL 1 IS SUBJECT TO LOCAL TAX

Individuals and Partnerships Must Be Assessed on All Money in Their Possession

Individuals and partnerships in Massachusetts are subject to local taxation upon all cash in their possession on April 1. The amount of cash which the individual has in his possession should be included in the items of the usual tax bill which is rendered by the local assessors on all tangible property as of April 1. Money on deposits in banks is not subject to local taxation since the passage of the income tax law.

In former years persons subject to taxation on both tangible and intangible property by the local assessors have been taxed on the amount of cash which they have had on hand or what the assessors have considered that the individual had in his possession. In the former assessments bank deposits were considered as cash on hand.

With the passage of the income tax law the taxation of intangible property was removed from the hands of the local authorities and placed with the State Tax Commissioner. For the purpose of taxation under the provisions of the income tax law money on deposit in banks is held to be intangible property as the income and not the principal is subject to taxation.

Whereas formerly bank money in possession of the individual and on deposit in banks was considered as cash on hand, this year there is a differentiation between the money in possession and money in the banks, the former being subject to taxation on its full value as tangible property the same as land or buildings by the local assessors and the income of the latter being subject to taxation on its income only by the State as it is considered intangible property.

Individuals are not required to make a return as under the income tax law, because the tax bills on tangible property are rendered by the local assessors, and as money in personal possession is considered as tangible property it is incumbent upon the assessors to ascertain what money the individual may have in his possession on April 1.

## LEGISLATORS ARE AGAIN WARNED ON PONY EXPRESS BILL

In view of expected attempts of opponents to defeat the "pony express permit" bill, a second warning to members of the Massachusetts House to beware of proposed amendments which would defeat the object of the bill has been sent by Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery League. The bill is near the top of the calendar and may be reached for debate today.

This measure, if enacted, would remove the mandatory feature of the present pony express law, which requires no-license communities to grant at least one permit for the expressing of liquor into their communities. As a single permit allows the holder to operate as many express wagons as he desires, the effect has been to "flood" many no-license places with intoxicants, thereby nullifying to a considerable degree the no-license vote. The bill substitutes the word "may" for "shall," leaving it optional on the part of the no-license community whether or not to grant pony express permits.

Superintendent Davis' letter, received today at the State House, reads as follows:

"Past experience clearly shows that in order to defeat temperance legislation, the enemy resorts to one of two methods."

"First, to so amend the bill as to 'take the teeth out of it,' thus rendering it practically valueless."

"Second, to so amend the bill as to make it so drastic that its enactment by the Legislature is jeopardized."

"As I pointed out in my previous letter, it is likely that one of these methods will be attempted in the House when House Bill 687 is reached on the calendar."

"I wish to urge all Representatives who are favorable to House Bill 687 to stand by the bill as reported by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and oppose all amendments that may be offered."

### SCHOOL FOR FRAMINGHAM

The legislative Committee on Municipal Finance reported in the Massachusetts Senate today a bill authorizing the town of Framingham to take additional land for school purposes, and a bill authorizing the town of Framingham to incur indebtedness for additional school accommodations. The original petition for the last bill provides that the town be allowed to issue 30-year notes or bonds, but the committee's bill provides that the notes or bonds shall be issued for a term of 20 years.

### LECTURE IN KING'S CHAPEL

Prof. Harry F. Ward of Boston University declared that there was more wealth and more poverty in the world today than ever and that this condition would become more acute in the decade following the declaration of peace, in speaking on "The Challenge of War to Christianity" in King's Chapel yesterday. He said that the whole program of social reform is being halted and that it will be the task of Christianity to restore this social reform on a new and broader scale.

### GROVE STREET IMPROVEMENT

Mayor Curley today promised representatives of the West Roxbury Improvement Association, that he would ask the City Council to appropriate \$60,000 for the widening and paving of Grove Street, from Center Street to the Dedham line.

**Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont Street—Near West

## Hats for suit wear

Tailored models in hats are as fashionable as tailored lines in suits—and very effective for wear with the new suit fabrics and colors. Many priced 10.00 to 20.00, including:

Stylish Lisere Hats  
Glossy Black Straw Hats  
Chinese Sailor Hats  
Close Hats and Turbans  
Simple Styles for Misses  
Mannish, Tailored Hats

Dress Hats are also shown in many styles becoming for suit wear. Especially smart are hats of horsehair—flower trimmed hats—hats with burnt feather ruchings—poke effects. Prices 25.00 to 200.00.

Banded Sport Hats, for young ladies' school or street wear, 5.00 to 10.00.

Sketch from Hat by Chandler & Co.

## For Misses Suits For Women

New Tailored Styles—Hundreds of Smart Suits

Tailored suits are most stylish for misses  
Tailored suits are most becoming to youthful figures  
Tailored suits are most stylish for women  
Tailored suits are most becoming to mature figures  
Tailored suits by the hundreds at Chandler & Co.'s  
Tailored suits in navy serge bought direct from the mills at last summer's low prices.  
Tailored suits, serge, in qualities now selling 50% higher than last spring  
Tailored suits in fine Poirer twills, tricotines, gabardines

MISSSES' NAVY SERGE SUITS AT 25.00



All from our own men's wear material

Many splendid values  
Friday and Saturday at

\$25  
to  
\$35

### STYLE FEATURES

Mannish, tailored outlines  
Straight line skirts  
Narrow shouldered coats  
Close-fitting sleeves  
Tuxedo revers  
Facings of pique or tussah  
Braid bindings  
Pleated and belted coats  
New pocket effects  
Button trimmings  
Silk over-collars  
Convertible collars

## Misses' Coats

Chandler & Co. have made a special effort to give the best quality materials, the best styles, the best colors possible to offer at a price so many young girls like to pay for a coat.

29.50

TEN SMART STYLES

Three styles in our own navy serge  
One style in burella, full lined  
One style in English mixtures  
Four styles in velours, cable stitching  
Four styles in Poirer twill and tricotine  
One style in tweeds or checks

Features—tonneau effects—mannish slip-on coats—pleated coats—belted and half belted models—cable stitching used in many clever ways—deep pockets, button trimmed. Styles for every need—for street, for dress, for travel, for school, for all-around wear.

Colors—tones of old rose, amber, lawn green, beige, gold, gray. Navy is the smartest of the darker shades. Many charming combinations of colors, such as beige and blue, or sand and reeds.



Misses' Navy Serge Coat, 29.50



## GOVERNMENT IMPROVEMENTS AT VANCOUVER

Concrete Wharf, Enormous Grain Elevator, and Belt-Line Railroad to Enlarge Shipping Facilities of Canadian Port

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Improvement and extension of the harbor facilities of this port is progressing, even in war time. The Vancouver Harbor Commission, which was created by act of the Dominion Parliament in May, 1913, has been active in this work, both in Burrard Inlet, the inner harbor, and in False Creek, a shallow neck of salt water which before reclamation extended 5000 yards into the city from English Bay.

This year has seen the completion of the Dominion Government Wharf on the south shore of Burrard Inlet, constructed of reinforced concrete, 800 feet in length, with a frontage of 300 feet, with water alongside 35 feet deep at low tide, and costing \$1,808,348.75. On this wharf are two warehouse sheds, each 800 feet long and 80 feet wide, fitted with the latest appliances for loading and discharging cargo.

Adjoining this wharf is the new Government grain elevator, costing \$700,000, the first of its kind on the Pacific Coast in Canada. This has at present a storage capacity of 1,250,000 bushels of grain, a receiving capacity of 20,000 bushels and a loading capacity of 60,000 bushels of grain per hour. According to the interim report recently submitted by the freight committee of the British Columbia Manufacturers Association, the present export rates on wheat shipped by way of Vancouver and the Panama Canal are cheaper than by way of Ft. William from all points in British Columbia, and from such points in Alberta as Calgary, High River and Lethbridge.

From Medicine Hat there is only the difference of 6 mills per bushel in favor of the Ft. William route, and Vancouver has the advantage of having a port open for traffic all the year round. The difficulty at present seems to be the scarcity of bottoms and the uncertainty of passage through the Panama Canal.

The Vancouver Harbor Commission is acquiring from the Dominion Government that tract of land at the mouth of False Creek known as the Kitsilano Indian Reserve. This property, which is centrally located, contains 70 acres, and was originally purchased from the Kitsilano Indians by

the Provincial Government for \$300,000. It was later acquired by the Dominion Government, and for the purpose of establishing a price to be paid to the Dominion Government by the Harbor Commission an arbitration commission sat for 22 days, and has recently sent in its report, placing the value at \$666,200, which award has been appealed from by the Dominion Government. Witnesses called by the Government during the arbitration proceedings placed the value as high as \$2,000,000 in some cases. This tract of land will be used by the commission as terminal railway yards and deep-sea wharfage, capable of accommodating the largest vessels.

This plan will provide extensive switching facilities, and will be connected with the wharf on Burrard Inlet by a belt line railway around what has been the head of False Creek, for the immediate benefit of all shippers by rail or water, by any steamship or railroad line entering the city,

and will form the first link or main arterial scheme serving as many manufacturing industries already established as possible. The belt line will connect up with all railroads entering the city. It is proposed that it shall be equipped and operated electrically. During the past five years dredging has been carried on extensively. First Narrows, the entrance to Burrard Inlet, now has a depth of from 35 to 72 feet, and its width is being increased from 450 to 1200 feet. The False Creek channel improvement work, which will, when completed, provide a channel 350 feet wide and 20 feet deep from the outer harbor to the Great Northern Bridge, with a turning basin 1300 to 1400 feet wide, is still in progress. Of all the foregoing and other minor activities, costing \$4,124,055.14, none will be a charge on the citizens or the port of Vancouver, the Federal Government bearing the whole expense.

In addition to this, last year the Governor-General-in-Council empowered the Harbor Commissioners to raise the sum of \$5,000,000 by bond issue for further improvements. Over and above the ordinary expenditures required to maintain and administer the business of the port, the commissioners have expended only \$300,000 of this.

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**RICE DEVELOPMENT BILL**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—A bill has been introduced in the Senate of the Texas Legislature which would encourage the growing of rice in Texas. The bill would authorize the organization of companies, incorporated under the laws of Texas, for planting and growing rice, cotton, sugar cane and other crops. The acreage cultivated by a corporation formed under this act would be limited to 5000 acres. It is claimed for this law that it will per-

mit farmers to incorporate their business, thus placing it on such a permanent basis that cheap money for development will automatically be made available.

**FLAG RAISED AT CITY HALL**  
Members of the elections department of Boston yesterday afternoon raised a flag in the main registration room on the first floor of the City Hall Annex. Mayor Curley was the chief speaker. John M. Minton, chairman of the election department, read a patriotic poem. The flag was placed high on the wall facing the corridor of the City Hall Annex by Jacob B. Basch, and Edwin Webb, while Sergt. John J. Murphy of the ambulance company of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., stood at attention and Bugler Thomas J. Murphy of Company I, Ninth Regiment, sounded colors. The audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

## MASSACHUSETTS' NEED OF BUDGET SYSTEM IS URGED

Harvey S. Chase Says He Favors the Initiative and Referendum if Properly Installed

Emphasis is laid by Harvey S. Chase of Brookline, a Boston public accountant and one of the candidates for delegate-at-large to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, on the questions of finance, particularly those relating to the "executive budget," so-called, which will come before the convention, in a letter to several local central labor unions, made public yesterday.

Mr. Chase states also, in reply to an inquiry from these unions, that he believes some measure of application of the referendum, and probably of the initiative, if properly installed, will be required in connection with any adoption of the "executive budget." He answers the question as to whether or not he favors the initiative and referendum in the affirmative, qualifying this with the statement that the initiative and referendum must be "properly installed."

The communication says in part: "Nearly everything that the great majority of our people look forward to comes down finally to questions of finance. . . . Therefore, in my opinion, some of the most fundamental things for our Constitutional Convention to discuss and to decide rightly are provisions for the 'executive budget' so-called."

"The 'executive budget' to me means freeing the hands of the executive from the red tape of 'checks and balances' in our present Constitution. It means giving the Governor power to act and to initiate measures of social and financial improvement. It means provisions, along with this increase of power and authority, for holding the executive to full responsibility and to full responsiveness to the electorate, which will require, without doubt, some measure of application of the referendum, and probably of the initiative, and perhaps of the recall."

"I have followed these measures in other countries and in this country too long to be afraid of them. I believe when properly installed they will not adversely affect representative government. On the contrary, they will assure its continuity and safety and will bring about a greater trust in its conclusions (subject to referendum if suspicious) in the mind of the public."

**UTAH STUDENT PETITION**  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Students of the University of Utah have taken the initiative toward getting a department of military instruction at the institution by sending a petition to the school authorities, asking that one be established, says the News.

## INFLUENCE OF GERMANS UPON RUSSIAN POLICY

Dr. Ludwick Ehrlich, University of California, Says Strength of the Revolutionaries Lies in Their Moderation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BERKELEY, Cal.—In discussing some of the causes of the recent political coup in Russia that have not yet been much talked about, Dr. Ludwick Ehrlich, formerly of the University of Lwow, in Galicia, and now lecturer in political science in the University of California, said, in effect, that the German influence in Russia had not only worked directly to promote German interests but it had been an important bulwark of the Russian bureaucracy. And when, through the exigencies of the war, this support of the German aristocracy was removed, the Russian bureaucracy promptly fell.

In this connection Dr. Ehrlich quoted from messages sent by the Kaiser to the Czar just before the outbreak of the war in which the Kaiser called upon the Czar and all monarchs to stand together against the influence and power that threatened their existence.

Speaking of the outlook for genuine democratic government in Russia, Dr. Ehrlich said that the strength of the revolutionaries is their moderation. The men called to power he said are for the most part imbued with western ideas. As liberation from Germany and German influence has long been the ideal of the group of liberals now at the head of the Russian Government, he did not think that a desperate bid for peace with Russia on the part of Germany, in order to restore the old régime, which might be made, would have any chance of success, but that on the other hand the war would be prosecuted to the end as it has been announced it would be.

"The wonderful development of Russian civilization in the Nineteenth Century," he said, "has been often overlooked by people who confuse the Russian Government with the Russian nation. From now on the people of the world will have more friendship not only for the Russians but for the Slavs in general. The Russians, as well as the Poles and Bohemians and Southern Slavs will prove to be important factors in the future of Europe."

# The Rocky Mountain Club—Hoover Fund for Relief in Belgium

## The Facts About the Fund

The Fund dates from the speech delivered at a dinner given by the Club to Mr. Herbert Hoover, the Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Mr. Hoover stated that the Commission is now administering relief to more than 10,000,000 people in Belgium and northern France at an expense exceeding \$15,000,000 a month. Over \$250,000,000 have been expended.

Notwithstanding this, America has contributed only \$9,000,000 out of the \$250,000,000.

An example of what others are doing was cited by Mr. Hoover:

"In a moment of desperation I assessed the miners of Australia and I received in two months \$750,000 from a country already combed to the bottom for relief and distress work. We appealed to the miners of South Africa, and the laborers in the mines gave ten per cent. of their wages, and the owners duplicated the amount."

The babies under three years of age are being taken care of; mothers bring them to the stations, where 400,000 babies are fed twice a day.

Arrangements are being made to give one meal a day at the schools to each of these 1,250,000 school children. This will cost in excess of \$1,000,000 a month, and this extra money can be had only from the United States.

## The Situation Today

The Rocky Mountain Club would make no appeal if it did not believe that every dollar contributed would reach the Belgians.

On Saturday last, by order of the President of the United States, Mr. Brand Whitlock, U. S. Minister in Belgium, and the Americans engaged in administering the Fund in Belgium, were ordered to leave because of obstacles placed in the way of American ships.

This makes it necessary for the fund to be administered on the ground by Hollanders and other neutrals who have been associated with Mr. Hoover and his force in this work. The Commission for Relief in Belgium feels that it would be a great misfortune if the change ordered by the President should mitigate against giving, inasmuch as it believes that the relief will continue.

Twenty-two ships are now on the ocean carrying relief to the nearest port, Rotterdam, and two ships have arrived safe.

The Rocky Mountain Club, therefore, is continuing its appeal for aid and has been assured that Mr. Hoover himself will be in charge of the work with headquarters at The Hague. Mr. Hoover is now on the ocean en route for his new base.

## Read What Theodore Roosevelt Says:

To My Fellow Members of the Rocky Mountain Club and the Men and Women of the West:

The action of the Rocky Mountain Club in devoting its energies to the relief of the suffering children of Belgium rang true to the Western spirit, as all of us who have lived in the mountains and the plains have come to know that spirit. I have gladly joined in the movement to do what I can for a gallant little nation which has been cruelly trampled under foot, for no fault of its own. It is the literal truth that rarely since the days of Herod has child-life been so menaced as today in Belgium.

I shall not deal with the material side of this question, or tell how 1,250,000 children are compelled to go hungry. . . . All this is being told in the West in speeches, in letters, in literature, in cartoons and in personal pleas.

But what of us? What if like the Levite and the Priest we pass on our business with averted eyes? . . . Shall we look idly on? . . . Other nations do not sit idle. War-torn England and France have given largely. Brave little Holland has cared within her own borders for hundreds of thousands of refugees. The rest of the world has spent \$250,000,000 for Belgium. We have contributed only nine millions. Is this enough to make us think that we have done our duty? We say with unctuous self-satisfaction that we have been "kept out of war." We chuckle because in 1916 we sold five billions worth of products to Europe. Can we see only the dollar sign in the sky? . . . Can any man of high and generous nature, having been told the facts, continue to be indifferent?

The West has done much, but it has not done enough. I appeal to the men and women of the West to follow the Rocky Mountain Club.

I should like to see every school house in the West a collection agency for the Rocky Mountain Club-Hoover Fund; every Sunday School interested; every pulpit in the West ringing with the story; every city and village a central agency collecting and forwarding relief to Mr. William B. Thompson, the Treasurer of the Fund, No. 65 W. 44th Street, New York City; on every cattle range a Rocky Mountain Club Fund; every newspaper open its columns to the cause; every social gathering wind up with a Belgian collection.

I should like to see the West on fire over Belgium's wrongs and Belgium's needs. I cannot say more. I should be ashamed to say less.

*Theodore Roosevelt*

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 12, 1916.

This Is One Hundred per Cent. Charity. All Administrative Expenses Have Been Furnished Gratis

SEND CHEQUES TO WILLIAM B. THOMPSON, TREASURER, 65 W. 44TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY



# PACIFIST FILIBUSTER NOT EXPECTED IN THE SENATE

## GERMAN TAKEN WHO REPORTED ON WAR PLANTS

He Had Visited Springfield and Other Cities and Had Sent Word to Confederate About Conditions at the Factories

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Adolf Vattes, a German, is under arrest in Geneva on a technical charge, pending the arrival there of Federal officers from Buffalo. The discovery of a letter he had written telling of visits to plants at Springfield, Mass., and other cities, where he "found conditions all right and had flashed a notice to the German agent for transmission to Mexico," led to his arrest.

## Bomb Maker in Court

German Ship Engineer Denies Knowing Purpose of Tubes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ernst Becker, one of the six alleged German plotters now on trial before Judge Van Fleet in the Federal District Court, admitted on the stand yesterday that he had helped to make about 150 incendiary bombs. The Government contends that these bombs were meant for the cargo holds of ships plying between the United States and Allied ports, and timed to explode when the ships were at sea.

In great detail Becker told about the conversation he had with Dr. Scheele, a chemist, in which he learned what he was to make and received a sketch of the device. He said he got the lead pipe for the bomb shells from Dr. Scheele. Becker said Dr. Scheele never told him when he was making them, what the cases were for, and that no one else ever told him. He said Dr. Scheele told him on May 11, 1915, to make no more cases because he had enough. He and the other engineers had made about 250 bomb cases up to that time.

"And you didn't know that the things you were making were bombs?" Mr. Osborne asked.

"No, I did not."

"Why didn't you try to find out then?"

"Because Germans are expected to do as they are told and not to ask questions."

Becker said he had served in the German Army, but had not served in the Navy.

Becker said that in the last six months he made him put in aluminum partitions from metal given to him by Dr. Scheele. The witness also said he had taken a satchel full of little "boxes" to Captain Wolpert, from Dr. Scheele. Wolpert is under indictment in the same case and is soon to be put on trial.

Wilhelm Parades, another defendant, will take the stand when the trial is resumed today.

## Dynamite Box Under Bridge

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The finding of a box, such as is used in discharging dynamite and other high explosives, under the West Virginia end of the Ohio River Bridge at West Pleasant, was Wednesday reported to the United States district attorney's office here. The bridge connects Point Pleasant with Gallipolis, O.

## German Pedler Arrested

EL PASO, Tex.—Arrested on a charge of having two pairs of army shoes in his possession, Abraham Semid, a German pedler, was found to have made deposits in a local bank amounting to \$2500 on Oct. 13 and 14 and Nov. 17. Semid has been selling cheap jewelry and souvenirs to the National Guard soldiers on the border. When arrested he told the Federal officers that he could not make a bond of \$500, but the deposit slips were found in his possession when he was searched.

## Teacher Accused

BALTIMORE, Md.—Charges of disloyalty were preferred against George H. Swartz, teacher of German in the Polytechnic Institute, at the meeting of the School Board Wednesday. Mr. Schwartz had declared that if this country went to war with Germany he would be interned rather than fight.

## Fake Agent Confesses

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William E. Kelly, arrested on a charge of attempting to defraud by pretending to be a United States Secret Service Agent, confessed when arraigned before United States Commissioner Healey. He was held for the Federal Grand Jury in \$5000 bail.

## Discharge Given German

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The case of Serg. Emil Gerhardt, a Northampton guardman, will be dismissed by handing him his discharge. After 12 years' service in the militia, including four months on the Mexican border, Gerhardt states that he is unwilling to bear arms against the German Government.

## Alleged Artists Questioned

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—Arrested here Wednesday on technical charges of vagrancy, two men who gave their names as James O'Neill and Harold

Di Polo of New York, and who have been known about Provincetown for the last month as artists, were being grilled at midnight in the Town Hall by United States officials in connection with a suspected attempt to destroy the naval radio station at North Truro.

## Pacifist Refused Promotion

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Because Alexander Fiechlander, principal of public school 165 in Brooklyn, is a radical pacifist, the Board of Education refused Wednesday to promote him to the principalship of the larger public school 109 of Brooklyn, for which he had been recommended by the committee on elementary schools. Mr. Fiechlander refused to sign the declaration of loyalty circulated by the Mayor's committee, and it was alleged, taught pacifism in his school.

## NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION TO URGE RECRUITING

Enrollment Measure Recommended to Convention—Increased Pay Favored

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Enrollment as recruits in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps for one year, or in the National Guard or Naval Militia for three years of all boys of 19 and 20 years who are eligible for service, was an emergency measure recommended by the resolutions committee of the National Guard Association this afternoon.

Resolutions advocating universal military training along the lines of the Swiss military system and federalization of the National Guard by congressional action, also were submitted for debate and action.

Other resolutions recommended were: That Congress establish more reasonable examinations to give enlisted men a real opportunity of winning commissions; that in time of war \$15 a month be added to the salaries of enlisted men of all grades and that in time of war all reenlistments should be for the duration of the war and in time of peace for one year.

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, Acting Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, was elected president of the association. Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania, retiring president, was made president emeritus for life, after he had declined reelection as president.

Other officers chosen were Maj. Charles Cahill of Massachusetts, secretary; Col. Perry M. Hoessington of Kansas, treasurer. Efforts to have the association's national defense council go on record in favor of universal military training were rebuffed.

Addresses by Lieut. C. W. Wickersham and Lieut. William L. Chabourne, both of the Twelfth New York Infantry, urging such procedure, were applauded.

## REGISTRARS OF COLLEGES PLAN TO HELP U. S. NAVY

Movement on Foot to Join With Physical Directors in Facilitating Work of Recruiting

In view of the difficulty that is being experienced at the United States Navy recruiting stations in handling applicants for positions in the Navy, there is a likelihood that the American Association of Collegiate Registrars will offer its services to the Government within a few days for assistance in registering and handling the new recruits. The proposition became known here in Boston when Arthur W. Tarbell of Newton, who is vice-president of the Registrars Association, received a telegraphic query from President Frank A. Dickey, registrar of Columbia University, New York City. Mr. Dickey in his telegram stated that the New York recruiting stations were being smothered by the applicants and that extra assistance seemed to be seriously in demand. His idea was that if the other officers of the executive committee of the American Association of Registrars should approve, he would prefer the services of the association to assist the Government.

His plan is also to secure the cooperation of the National Association of Physical Directors, so that when the plan shall be put into operation it would virtually constitute the registrars' office of every college and university in the United States as a recruiting station capable of carrying on both the preliminary examination and the registration of the new recruit under the general direction of the United States Government supervision.

Mr. Tarbell, who is registrar of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, but is in Massachusetts in connection with special work at Harvard University, has already wired his approval of the plan to President Dickey and the presumption is that other members of the executive committee will also approve.

## TREE TRANSPLANTING URGED

Tree transplanting on Boston Common for a better view of the State House from Tremont Mall was the topic of a talk before the Boston Common Society yesterday afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club by Arthur A. Shurtleff, consulting landscape architect for the Park and Recreation Department of Boston. Mr. Shurtleff would move the Brewer Fountain from its present location to a better site nearer the Park Street Station.

## BRYAN PEACE APPEAL MADE TO CONGRESS

Former State Secretary Condemns War Attitude of Press—Would Ask for U-Boat Truce While Treaty Plan Is Tried

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Jennings Bryan today wired the following from Miami, Fla.:

"To the members of the Senate and House, Washington, D. C.—Exercising the citizen's right of petition, I appeal to you. The dispute with Germany has passed beyond the domain of diplomacy, and some advise settlement with the sword.

"The metropolitan press, which tried to prevent the reelection of the President and failed, undismayed by a popular verdict of more than one half million, now seeks to lash the country into a fury and urges the Government to take part in the European conflict.

"To you and you only is given constitutional authority to declare war, which in this case may mean the signing of the death warrant of thousands, even millions of your countrymen, and the laying of grievous burdens on future generations. Before you take this upon your hands, consider, I pray you:

"First, that the wrongs which you would punish, cruel and unjustifiable as they are, are not intended primarily against this country, but are the acts of desperation directed against other nations with which the offenders are at war.

"Second, that our land is not threatened with invasion, but that we are asked to go 3000 miles for a chance to fight.

"Third, that we have not the excuse for going to war that the European nations had. They had no machinery for peace. We have a peace plan offered by this Nation to the world and now embodied in 30 treaties with three-quarters of the population of the globe.

"The plan has the indorsement of the President, the commendation of the Senate, and the approval of the people at the polls. It provides for investigation of all disputes by an international tribunal before going to war.

"Fortunately these treaties compel us to employ the plan with Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia before going to war with them. Germany formally approved the plan, although no treaty has yet been concluded with her.

"Shall we repudiate our own plan the first time we have an opportunity to employ it. If, as the President recently declared, the American people do not want war, is it not worth while to try the peace plan before bringing the people to the horrors of war?

"Until an attempt is made and fails, no one is able to say that it would be impossible to secure the suspension of 'ruthless' submarine warfare during the investigation for which the plan provides. Shall we deny ourselves the credit of trying to settle the dispute with the treaty plan?

"And, is it not worth while to do our part in trying to avoid injury? Would it not be better, as well as cheaper, for the Government to carry on its own vessels such Americans as must go to Europe, rather than engage in war to vindicate the right of citizens to disregard all risks and ride upon belligerent ships? Is it not worth while to separate passengers from contraband cargoes, so that the captains of passenger ships can give their entire attention to the safety of the passengers? Our Nation is the world's foremost advocate of peace. If we go to war it should be for a cause which history will justify.

"If you reach the conclusion that nothing but war will satisfy the Nation's honor, is it too much to ask that, by a referendum, you consult the wishes of those who must, in case of war, defend the Nation's honor with their lives?

"As one who expects to live up to a citizen's duties, if war comes, I plead with you to use all honorable means to preserve peace before you take the responsibility of plunging our beloved land into this unprecedented struggle, begun without sufficient cause, and conducted by both sides in utter disregard of the well-settled rights of neutrals."

## SUFFOLK COUNTY W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Suffolk County W. C. T. U. opened its thirty-third semiannual convention in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, this morning. Routine business occupied much of the morning session with the novelty of an information match led by the State corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ada B. Frisbee. At the noon hour Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, the State president, presided. The most important feature of the afternoon program is a symposium on the subject, "Status of Prohibition in Suffolk County," those scheduled to speak are Mrs. L. C. Loomis, representing the Loyal Temperance Legion; Miss Ethel F. Lore of the Young People's Branch; Mark R. Shaw of the Intercolligiate Prohibition Committee; Miss Cora F. Stoddard of the Scientific Temperance Federation; J. B. Lewis, representing the Twentieth Century Pledge Signing Crusade; Mrs. Helen H. Foster, president of the Suffolk County W. C. T. U.; and Robert H. Magwood of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

## PLANS TO BLOCK WAR MEASURES NOT EXPECTED

(Continued from page one)

propaganda in the United States, which is coaxed along from behind the lines by secret German agents. Senator Stone of Missouri, Foreign Relations Committee chairman, has distributed through the mails a considerable number of copies of the speech against the President's bill which he delivered in the concluding hours of the last Congress.

Likewise, Senator La Follette is spreading his views about widely, through the medium of his own weekly periodical, and also by means of 10,000 copies of a printed letter which he is now sending out through the mails. One statement in particular in Mr. La Follette's letter is attracting attention. He states:

"For the United States to enter this war without consulting the other neutral nations is a fearful responsibility. Our intervention will confuse the issue, bring new alignments, force other neutrals to take sides."

Those acquainted with the motives of the Administration in the present crisis believe such a declaration destined to confuse the country as to the real issue that is leading to the preparations being made in the United States. The real issue is the continued violation of the neutral rights of this country by the German undersea craft, and the determination of the Administration, in the event of war, to preserve these sacred rights of international law solely as a neutral Nation, without entering into a military alliance with the Entente group.

In sharp contrast with the attitude of opposition to the Administration's policy in the present crisis as manifested by Senator La Follette, Senator Huston, his colleague, says he stands squarely with the President. After a call at the White House yesterday Senator Huston said he believed Germany was making war on the United States and he thought the United States should recognize that fact. He believed the people of the West were ready to support the Administration policy.

"Armed neutrality has not kept Germany from sinking our ships," Senator Huston said, "and therefore I think we should go further. Of course I am opposed to war if it can be avoided, but we have no say in the matter. Germany is making war on us. I am not concerned with details just now. Discussion of details at present only causes discord."

## Peace League Active

Descent of Delegations on Washington Urged by La Follette

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Louis P. Lochner, vice-chairman of the National Emergency Peace League, and former secretary of the Ford Peace party, in a letter read at a meeting of the Milwaukee Peace League on Wednesday, proposed a movement to bring about the appointment of "three warm-hearted, cool-headed, international Americans, to meet a similar delegation of Germans," in an effort to prevent war between the United States and Germany. A telegram from Mr. Lochner, also read at the meeting, says: "Advices from Mr. La Follette and others in Washington assure us that the only way to prevent war is for thousands of delegations to come to Washington April 2. Ask Mrs. Roberts to work as never before to get people to come to Washington, and also ask whether several thousands can be raised in Milwaukee to help the Emergency Peace Federation to open headquarters in Washington for centralizing our peace efforts. Thousands for prevention will save millions of waste in case of war."

The Mrs. Roberts referred to is Mrs. Allan Roberts, who is managing the arrangements for sending leading Milwaukeeans to Washington when Congress opens, that they may plead the cause of peace.

A letter also was read from David Starr Jordan, in which he urged the league to get into immediate cooperation with the National Federation, declaring that it is "a holy and patriotic duty to help save America from the shame of a cowardly and unpatriotic war."

Mrs. Victor L. Berger, socialist, at whose home the meeting was held, said funds would be solicited, either through personal effort or through newspapers, to aid the peace federation. She said one check for \$100 had

already been received. Mrs. Berger is the wife of the editor of the Milwaukee Leader, a socialist organ.

Formal appointment of a committee to go to Washington has been deferred until the eight or ten men asked informally to go have been heard from.

## Quick Action Planned

Congress to Get Bills of Importance as Soon as Convened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—House leaders have agreed that the big appropriation bills which failed in the Sixty-fourth Congress, shall be reintroduced next week, when the new Congress meets, in precisely the same form in which they previously passed the House, regardless of which political party organizes the House. Quick action is to be had on all measures relating to the war emergency.

Under suspension of the rules it is the plan to send the supply bills to the Senate without referring them to the House committees for formal consideration. Any changes or increased appropriations desired by the Administration, it is planned, will be attached to the bills when they are before the Senate committees, thus saving valuable time. The appropriation bills which were blocked by the Senate filibuster, with the amounts they carried, follow:

Army \$279,000,000, sundry civil \$138,000,000, general deficiency \$62,000,000, Military Academy \$1,384,000.

The Ways and Means Committee is drafting the preliminary plan of war financing. The Foreign Affairs Committee is redrafting the legislation penalizing and prohibiting espionage.

Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the last Congress who will serve in the incoming Congress, are conferring on committee assignments. It has been agreed that should either party organize the House, the minority representation on all committees should be raised several members.

## Republican Caucus Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Representative Martin B. Madden announced Wednesday that he had issued a call for House Republicans to meet in the Ways and Means Committee room in the House of Representatives in Washington, Friday night at 8 o'clock, to organize the House Republicans in the coming Congress.

## Regiment of Chinese Offered

CHICAGO, Ill.—A regiment of Chinese to fight under the Stars and Stripes in the event of war is proposed by Tom Chung, president of the Chicago branch of the Chinese-American Citizens Alliance. "There are 10,000 loyal Chinese-Americans in this country," said Chung. "We are ready to raise a regiment if the Government calls on us. We have the men. All we need are American officers." Three hundred Chinese met at a banquet and pledged their loyalty to the United States.

## MORGAN LINE BOATS FOR FEDERAL USE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Southern Pacific Steamship Company has declared a conditional embargo on freight consigned by private shippers, to give United States unhampered use of the Morgan Line steamers between New Orleans and New York. The Southern Pacific will move all private cargoes now assembled at New Orleans or New York wharves, also all cargoes dispatched from interior points on through bills of lading before midnight, Tuesday.

## PEACE MEETING HELD

"Peace" called out a large audience to the Roxbury School Center last evening, when a program under the auspices of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party was carried out. James Malloy presided. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead spoke in answer to the question, "Do We Want Conscription?" and Prof. Manly Hudson of the University of Michigan on "Universal Peace."

## VERMONT SUFFRAGE DEFEAT

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The lower branch of the Legislature has killed on a voice vote a bill which would have permitted women to vote for presidential electors.

## STATIONS ALONG COAST KEEPING CONSTANT WATCH

Officers and Enlisted Men of Navy Record Description of Every Passing Vessel

Under the supervision of the Navy officers of the First Naval District, officers and enlisted men have been installed in coast guard stations along the Massachusetts coast, and are on watch 24 hours each day. The name or description of every vessel that comes within range of powerful glasses is recorded by these men. This force is constantly on the watch for foreign craft, especially submarines.

In addition to the men in the coast guard buildings there are also patrolmen, who cover all parts of the beach each day lest some base of supplies or landing place be established by German or other crews on submarines. At many places along the coast the waters are so deep that submarines may come close to land.

With the new arrangement the protective work being done by the Navy officials was nearly doubled. Already guards are on duty at naval stations and the Charlestown yard, and Boston Harbor is being patrolled each night by armed launches carrying searchlights.

To take the places of men who are doing guard duty or acting under orders which have not been made public because of the strict censorship on news that might have value for an enemy, women are being listed. Today Miss Emily Steel of 74 Atlantic Avenue, Winthrop, applied for a position as a yeoman in the naval service and was examined. She came as a result of the preparedness rally held in Winthrop last night at which John Hodgdon, an orderly attached to the commandant at the Charlestown yard, was a speaker. While he was making his appeal for women to join Miss Steele rose in her seat and said she would offer herself for any service anywhere in the world. Being an experienced typist and stenographer, she passed the examination given this morning. Miss Mary F. Walsh of Lynn was the first woman to be accepted for such service in Boston.

Miss Steele, however, is the first to go on active duty, for, having passed her examination she was immediately taken into the service for the four-year enlistment period and assigned to duty as private secretary to Commander Mitchell. Suitable offices were arranged this afternoon and she will report for active duty at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Enlistments on the warships and destroyers yesterday were approximately 125 men. Many of these had been collected on automobile tours made by petty officers from the crews of the vessels through Boston and the towns and cities near by. Others had applied at the Navy recruiting stations or at the Navy Yard itself.

Each battleship is a floating city in itself, with newspaper, telephones, electric light works and other utilities. There are pianos and musical instruments. The Georgia has a very complete library for the use of the men. On such ships 300 men, who have enrolled since March 1, are today learning gunnery, signaling, knot tying, splicing and similar work.

There has been much rivalry in recruiting between the warships Georgia and Virginia. There is less, though little loss, activity on the Kearsarge and Nebraska. The latter two, however, are preparing to leave the Navy Yard at short notice, while the former two are undergoing repairs.

The Patterson and Warrington, torpedo boat destroyers, are also seeking recruits, most of them skilled at some kind of machinery. These ships and others of their type are floating machine shops and few members of the crew have no mechanical training.

The commander of the First Marine Corps, M. N. M., now on tour of duty at the Navy Yard, has received or-

ders to increase the strength of his company as soon as possible. Lieut. W. A. Worton is in charge of the corps, and will receive recruits at the marine barracks in the Navy Yard. The corps now numbers about 70 men and about 100 are needed.

Success followed the visit of Miss Mae Matthews, an official of the Boston Telephone Operators Union, and the only girl in Boston who holds a license to drive a motor truck, to Mayor Curley yesterday with a load of sailors. She asked the Mayor to secure from citizens a number of automobiles for use by petty officers of the Nebraska in its recruiting work. This morning several cars had been volunteered in response. More are constantly being needed.

## PLOT DISCLOSED FOR RELEASE OF CUBAN REBELS

Details Given in Paper Found in Sandwich Taken to Prison by a Woman Visitor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—The plot of the Cuban rebels to release their leader, General Jose Miguel Gomez, from the Principe prison, where he is confined, was one that might have succeeded had it not been for the astuteness of the Government's secret police. Those engaged in the plot were former guards of the prison who recently were discharged because their loyalty was under suspicion. They were thoroughly acquainted with the prison and knew how such a plan might be carried through to success. They planned to arrange rope ladders to let themselves down into the moat surrounding the prison at a part nearest the cells wherein are confined General Gomez, his son and members of his staff. They planned to have made before their release a list of the prisoners, and expected to open the cells, furnish the prisoners with rifles and then try to escape by the way they came, but if necessary to fight their way out.

The secret police, being unable to fathom all the plans, persuaded the judge in charge of the revolutionary cause to allow the prisoners to have visitors and then kept a close watch on all persons desiring to see them. Among the visitors was a Mrs. Castro Villareal, whose husband was confined near Gomez on a charge of conspiracy. She was under suspicion but no implicating clues could be found. When she asked to visit her husband and to give him some clean clothes she was searched, as were also the things she was carrying to her husband. Nothing was found of a suspicious nature, and the guards were about to let her pass, but one detective noticed that a sandwich was being carried to her husband, which was much larger than the usual article. He examined it and found concealed in a hollow of the bread a complete statement of how the prisoners were to be released and warning them to be ready. With this clue, the detectives found concealed in a nearby house 12 rifles, six revolvers, six machetes and considerable ammunition.

Sergeant Vilche who was instrumental in revealing the plot, is to be rewarded by the President's check for \$5000. He is also to be rewarded in other ways. President Menocal several days ago called Sergeant Vilche to his office and offered him a check for \$5000 for saving his life, but the sergeant refused the offer, declaring that his reward was sufficient in having the honor to shake the hand of the President. President Menocal is determined, however, that Sergeant Vilche shall have the check, and also be attached to the general staff of the army and have special instruction to fit him for a commission as second lieutenant.



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SIXTH FLOOR HAT SHOP—no duplicates beginning at \$9.50

Winged Hats

(made wings)

Everybody can wear them

A WING stamps one type of hat as a youthful hat, and in some strange way a wing is the making of a matron's hat also. Do you, yourself, know anything prettier than a winged hat for a tailored suit?

We use imported wings exclusively

Plenty of bright looking black wing hats for young women, plenty of purple, brown, and blue suit hats, plenty of the new combinations of sand and gray wings with black and blue straw.

—Winged hats begin at \$9.50.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

## TAXATION NOTICE TO OUR DEPOSITORS

Individuals and Partnerships are subject to local taxation upon all cash in their possession on Sunday, April 1. Money deposited in banks is not so taxable.

All the offices of this Company will remain open to receive deposits until 6 P. M., Saturday, March 31.

Old Colony Trust Company

22 TEMPLE PLACE 17 COURT STREET 222 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON



## LABOR UNIONS TO SUPPLY GOVERNMENT WITH WORKMEN

## ADMIRAL FISKE ORDERED NOT TO MAKE SPEECH

Secretary Daniels Refuses Permission for Lecture on "The Mind of the Navy" Before New York Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, who had been expected to speak on "The Mind of the Navy," at a meeting of the New York Electric Society last night, was unable to deliver his address because Secretary of the Navy Daniels withheld his permission. It was announced by George H. Guy, secretary of the society, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who was to have spoken on "The Army of the United States," also sent his regrets. It was explained he was busy preparing for his transfer to his new post as commander of the southern department, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C.

Secretary Daniels recently sent a note to Admiral Fiske directing him not to make public speeches without special permission, and Mr. Guy explained at some length the unsuccessful effort which had been made to arrange for his appearance at the meeting last night.

Admiral Fiske delivered a speech in this city Tuesday night at a meeting arranged by the Navy League of the United States, in which he declared there was at least an even chance that Germany would be victorious in the war and that she might be able to dictate terms of peace which would permit her to send her fleet to this side of the Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Robert C. Peary addressed the society on the importance of an adequate fleet. He urged the establishment of a separate department of aeronautics, independent of the Army and Navy, in charge of a man with a seat in the President's Cabinet. For this post he proposed either Theodore Roosevelt or Maj.-Gen. George Goethals.

## ANOTHER CHANCE FOR GERMANY TO SEEK PEACE URGED

Boston Meeting Addressed by Dr. Jordan Passes Resolution for New Statement of Terms

Expressing the belief that Congress will not declare war, David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford Jr. University, urged President Wilson to give Germany a chance to renew her peace offers along better lines, in speaking before a mass meeting called by the Emergency Peace Party in Ford Hall last night. The 1000 persons attending the meeting were urged to send telegrams to the members of Congress next week protesting against any action that would lead to aggressive war.

The proposal to allow Germany to restate her peace conditions through another invitation of President Wilson was embodied in the following resolution adopted at the meeting:

"We, citizens of the United States in mass meeting assembled, loving our country and its ideals, hereby vote to lay before the President the possibility that in his wisdom and proved resourcefulness some fitting way may be found to give Germany a chance to renew her peace offers along better lines than in her earlier attempt, in the hope that the world may thus escape the calamity of more bloodshed and hatred and in the belief that even if this humane effort fails, the moral position of our country will have been thereby strengthened."

Dr. Jordan declared that the United States is not at war with any nation and 90,000,000 of its people see no reason why there should be war. He said the United States has a real grievance against Germany for "an act of desperation, an act possible only with a nation in utter wretchedness, disgruntled and disintegrating, near the end of her resources."

"We of the West have faith in the President," he said. "We believe that his noble words 'Peace without victory' have reached the heart of every true patriot of Europe, for the alternative to this is 'victory without peace,' and that means do it all over again."

"The President has stood bravely for peace against the heckling of all his enemies. So far as we know, he has made no change of policy. More than a year ago I said, 'I do not always find myself in agreement with President Wilson, but this fact remains: he is the most precious asset of the peace party the world over.' And so he is today."

"It is said that our isolation is gone and that we must enter the great European combination. I grant it, but on our own terms, not Europe's terms of war and hate, but our terms of conciliation and democracy. The work of Herbert Hoover and his colleagues in Belgium and France has done more for American prestige among real men in Europe than all the armies we could dream of sending. If we have to give to Europe, and we do, give it to the suffering people of all lands. Do not stuff it into the bottomless war chests."

Tomorrow night Dr. Jordan will address the Harvard Union for American Neutrality in Sever Hall, according to the announcement of the undergraduates. A meeting at which ar-

rangements were to be made for the address on Tuesday evening ended in disorder, but the union's executive committee took charge of the matter.

## Rodgers Ordered Out Old Torpedo Boat to Go Into Service on a Tour of Duty

Commodore James P. Parker, chief of the Naval Bureau, announced today that the Massachusetts training ship Rodgers will be ordered out on a tour of duty with a complement of three officers and about 20 men beginning April 1.

The approval of the tour of duty has been received from the Navy Department and Commodore Parker was selecting the officers and men to man the ship today.

The Rodgers, now at the Navy Yard, is an old torpedo boat of 142 tons, 160 feet long. She made 24 knots when put into the service, although she is not capable of that speed now. She could be used, however, in the event of hostilities for scout or patrol duty off the coast, and the purpose of the projected tour of duty, the term of which is likely to be indefinite, is to get the ship and her crew in shape for service.

Immediately after receiving the orders to send out the Rodgers on "state tour of duty," Commodore Parker communicated with Capt. W. B. Edgar at the Charlestown Navy Yard, who in turn instructed Lieut. (senior grade) Edward W. Keith to notify the officers and crew. The men were given notice by telephone and telegraph and asked to report as soon as possible at the Mechanics Building armory of the naval militia in their uniforms ready for equipment. They are expected to be brought to the Navy Yard and placed on board the Rodgers some time tomorrow.

## B. U. Plans to Help Method of Service to Be Decided Upon at Meeting Monday

Boston University resources will be put at the service of the Nation in ways to be decided upon at a meeting next Monday noon, according to an announcement by President Murlin today. The students have been asked to attend a mass meeting in Jacob Sleeper Hall at that time to determine the most effective methods of doing this. Addresses will be given by John L. Bates, former Governor, and others. Arrangements have been made for drilling Boston University students at the Columbus Avenue Armory at 4 o'clock each Monday and Wednesday. Many of this group will hear Lieut. Commander A. R. Cushing of the United States Naval Reserve, who will speak on coast defense and the part university students may take in this defense at 6:30 on Friday evening in the School of Business Administration.

## Preparedness Urged

Tech President Says Some One Will Have to Fight for Every Man Refusing

Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told a large audience at a preparedness mass meeting in St. Paul's Cathedral last night that some one else will have to fight for every man or boy who refuses if war is actually declared.

"The provocation is unparalleled," he said, "and I feel that we are on the brink of war, but deeper than all these causes is our sympathy with free peoples and the profound interest we have in the putting down of military autocracy."

The president of Technology urged that the preparation for war should be put into the hands of the men of great administrative capacity, rather than politicians. To act as if war were coming on tomorrow, he said, is the duty of the hour.

Other speakers were Mrs. Barrett Wendell, Dr. E. A. Crockett, and Harry K. White. The speakers all urged the necessity of coordinated action in support of the country and the Government.

## Shoe Men Offer Support

Support of the allied shoe and leather trade organizations of Boston was today offered the Federal and State governments, following a conference of the presidents and secretaries of these organizations at the office of the New England Shoe and Leather Association yesterday afternoon. It was voted to organize a special war emergency committee composed of the presidents and secretaries of the different associations to cooperate with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and other patriotic agencies.

## Jewish Patriotic Meetings

Arrangements have been completed for patriotic meetings at two Jewish synagogues in Boston next Sunday. There will be a flag raising at Temple Israel Sunday morning and another at Temple Mishkan Tefila. At these meetings Jewish soldiers in the National Guard or other branches of the military service will take part wearing their uniforms. Special exercises will also be held at Adath Jeshurun Synagogue, where the meeting will take upon it the nature of a Jewish patriotic mass meeting. City and State officials will be speakers.

## Flag Raising on Common

George von L. Meyer Jr. is to lead a contingent of bankers and brokers from State Street to the Boston Common next Monday at noon, when Mayor Curley will raise a United States flag. John Noble will lead the Boston young men who attended the military training camp at Plattsburg, New York.

## MOBILIZATION OF LABOR FOR NATION'S WORK

American Federation to Supply Trained Workmen for Shipyards, Arsenals and Plants With Government Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government and the American Federation of Labor are cooperating in an effort to mobilize skilled and unskilled labor for Federal employment in the event of war. Secretary of Labor Wilson conferred Wednesday with other Government officials and with Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., and agreed upon a plan for obtaining sufficient workers for Government factories, Navy yards, arsenals and private plants where work is in progress for the Federal Government.

Officials profiting by the experiences of England, are determined that if the country takes an active part in the European war it shall not be embarrassed by labor troubles and inability to obtain skilled and unskilled workers. The American Federation of Labor, which has pledged its membership to the support of the Government, was represented by its president, Samuel Gompers.

Through the federation the Government expects to get its supply of trained workmen. The United States public employment service will furnish unskilled men, and the Civil Service Commission will supply clerical help. The Post Office Department will advise the country's needs. The Council of National Defense, of whose labor committee Mr. Gompers is chairman, also will cooperate.

"The purpose of the conference," said Sec. Wilson after the meeting, "was to find ways and means to prevent overlapping of effort. We are planning to work together, first, to find where help, male and female, can be quickly located for the navy yards, arsenals and for other factories of the Government and for any private plants working on supplies for the Government; second, to ascertain the fitness of any offered workers, and where they best can be employed; and third, to smooth their way to the work where they are needed."

"In obtaining men for mechanical service, the Civil Service Commission, it is announced, will waive scholastic qualifications and will examine applicants on physical lines and mechanical experience only. There will be no school examination and no technical test."

## College Men in Naval Reserve

NEWPORT, R. I.—One hundred apprentice seamen, the largest number ever received at the naval training station here in one detail, arrived yesterday from New York. In addition 32 students from Harvard and Princeton universities arrived and began their training in the Naval Reserve, making the enrollment for the week in this branch 276, of which a large proportion are college men.

## Portland Preparations

PORTLAND, Me.—Arrangements for caring for the dependents of men serving in the military and naval forces during the present crisis have been taken by the Cumberland County members of the committee on public safety. A committee was appointed to assist in recruiting for the regular and National Guard forces, a canvass of all men between the ages of 18 and 30 years being planned.

## Relief Steamer Arrives

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Commission for Relief in Belgium announces receipt of a cablegram stating that another relief steamer had arrived abroad, passing through the German blockade unmolested.

## Los Angeles Volunteer Call

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Purchase of one machine gun and 400 rifles has been directed by the City Council, and a call for 10,000 volunteers, bringing their own arms, for organization of a home guard, was issued by John L. Butler, chief of police. One hundred and 50 members of the Police Department, who have had military experience were ordered to prepare to command the volunteers.

## Many Recruits in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The intensified recruiting campaign in Milwaukee, now three days under way, has developed amazing momentum. The Navy and Army offices broke all records yesterday for recruiting in this part of the country, and the guard is already filled to capacity, with enlistments being taken for the new organizations to be raised.

## Safety Move in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J.—At the call of Governor Edge the mayors of municipalities met at the State House and formed the New Jersey Committee on Public Safety. Protection of home industries in case of war was discussed. Enlistment of young men in the National Guard was advocated.

## Fitchburg Preparations

FITCHBURG, Mass.—With an anonymous contribution already of \$10,000, a committee of 10 local citizens today started to raise a fund of \$75,000 to be used for the care and support of the dependents of any who enlist for the war from Fitchburg. Mayor Frank

H. Foss has organized a public safety council, consisting of most of the prominent manufacturers of the city. A volunteer aid society consisting of 150 female clerks and stenographers will do work for the safety council. Most of the manufacturers have signed an agreement to keep positions open for men who enlist from here.

## SALOON KEEPERS' HOPES FOR GAIN STIR PLATTSBURG

Prohibition for Soldiers Is Asked by Citizens in Bill Before New York Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Knowledge of the expectation of 11 saloons to do a flourishing business the coming summer, when 60,000 or so "rookies" will seek military training in Plattsburg was what led the citizens of that place to have the Emerson-Pierce bill introduced in the New York Legislature. This bill, favorably reported yesterday, will compel the removal of the saloons, some of which are said also to have operated gambling dens.

It was amended to take effect May 31, 1917, instead of as soon as possible, so that if it is enacted into law the cafe proprietors will have time to find new locations. The War Department has endorsed the measure.

These saloons are established close to the military camp within the city. The law asked for would force them to move away at least one-quarter of a mile from the grounds.

Plattsburg's training camp became famous throughout the United States last year because of the number of civilians, many of them prominent professional and business men, who attended it, and the saloons flourished so that six or seven more are said to be preparing to establish themselves across the street from the camp.

While the law would fix a quarter of a mile as the limit within which no liquor could be sold, it is believed that the effect would be to drive them all from the neighborhood of the camp and practically establish prohibition for the soldiers.

## New Hampshire Dry Bill

House Passes Measure—Senate Expected to Concur

CONCORD, N. H.—By a vote of 190 to 185 the New Hampshire House voted not to indefinitely postpone the bill repealing the local option law and substituting for it statewide, bone-dry prohibition. The bill was then passed by viva voce vote and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An impartial canvass of the Senate indicates the passage of the bill in that body by a vote of 14 to 10, but many of the members have not declared publicly their position, and both the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League and the State Liquor Dealers Association will fight hard for victory in the upper branch.

## Illinois Drys Defeated

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The Illinois House of Representatives has killed all pending dry legislation, including State-wide prohibition referendum bill. The latest measure, on which the drys had centered their campaign, was defeated, 80 to 67.

## CAPTAIN OF THE LYMAN M. LAW TELLS OF SINKING

Details of the sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law by a submarine of the Central Powers off the coast of Sardinia last month, while carrying a cargo of 60,000 lemon box shooks from a Maine port to Palermo, are given by Capt. S. W. McDonough, who was in charge of the schooner and who arrived in Boston yesterday accompanied by First Mate W. R. Lowe. "While sailing through the Mediterranean a submarine appeared about three miles distant," said the captain, "and after sending a solid shot across the bow of the schooner, signalled it to 'heave to.'"

Captain McDonough roved to the submarine and offered his ship's papers for inspection. The captain of the submarine spoke English readily and was profuse in apologies for the act, said Captain McDonough, although an officer went back to inspect the cargo of the Law. At least 15 men manned the submarine, although Captain McDonough was unable to decide whether it belonged to the German or Austrian Navy. The officer, after inspecting the cargo, told the captain he could proceed and the crew hurried to get under way. Soon after, however, a boat from the submarine came alongside and an officer notified Captain McDonough the cargo had been declared contraband and the schooner was to be blown up.

The crew was off the Law in five minutes. They saw the men from the submarine chop holes in the hatchways to place the bombs. Captain McDonough said it was probable that the submarine appropriated the supplies on the Law as the schooner was provisioned for five months. After a journey of 75 miles the men landed at Cagliari and proceeded to Italy where passage was taken for the United States.

## BOSTON &amp; MAINE BILL READY

CONCORD, N. H.—Plans have been made here to introduce into the House a bill providing for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad. The bill is along the lines of the reorganization plan recently agreed upon by the Boston & Maine directors.

## MR. WILSON IS NAMED GREATEST PEACE PRESIDENT

Former Ambassador Gerard at Merchants Association, Says Every Effort Is Being Made to Avoid War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Former Ambassador James W. Gerard told the Merchants Association Tuesday that President Wilson was the greatest peace President the Nation had ever had, and that before very long he would prove to be the greatest war President the country ever had.

"We are today, it is useless to deny it, standing near the edge of war, but it will be a satisfaction to all of you to know—and I can assure you of it because I have been on the inside of all these negotiations—that our President has made every effort to be consistent in trying to keep an honorable peace, to keep us out of war."

At another point in Mr. Gerard's speech which was not prepared, he said: "Fortunately we do not speak of gentry any more in this country, and the developments of the world are such that the gentry are being moved out from all countries. When you have moved the gentry out and have left the democracies, there is very little danger of war."

"We have people in this country who, in a mistaken way, are talking against the proper measures for defense that are being advocated. They want to Chinify our country. They are not willfully wrong. There isn't any danger from militarism as long as we retain our democratic institutions. There is only danger from militarism when the military power supplants the civil."

"In Germany they have a very efficient military system, but under that system the Kaiser himself, while he can make a man an officer, cannot make him an officer of any particular regiment. Before a man becomes an officer of any regiment, the officers of that regiment pass upon him and have the right to blackball him as in a private club. And it is just that system which has confined the military system of Germany and kept it in the hands of the small, noble class."

"That is a system which we cannot bear in this country. Our men must go out to fight, feeling that every one

of them, as Napoleon said, 'Has the baton of a marshal in his knapsack.'"

Bascom Little, chairman of the defense committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, with reference to the oft printed report that the West does not stand for universal training, said, "It has been strange to me to see the absolute universality of opinion among the business men of this country on this subject. They did not think about this question up to the time of the European War. They have thought it all out by themselves since then, and they have come to the conclusion that they hated war, that they wanted to stay out of it, but that they knew if anybody had to indulge in the war, business for the safety of this country, that everybody had to indulge in it."

Mr. Little gave arguments to refute what he said were the three leading claims in opposition to universal training. He said both the Chamberlain and the General Staff bills claim that the rich man could buy his way out of such service. The only basis for promotion in the service, he said, was going to be the ability to lead, so that there was no necessity to fear the growth of a military caste. And in answer to the suspicion that the munition makers would get rich from such service, he said:

"If we have war nobody must profit out of it. Of course that doesn't mean that people must furnish the Government supplies without profit. That is bad economics. You must maintain the economic stability of your country while you are fighting your war, not because you are interested in the manufacture, but for the good of the country. Commercial organizations have answered this question as fully as they are able to answer it. They have said to their central organization of the national chamber, that the base of supply of war materials to the Government from private industries shall be on a basis of profit so low as to preclude a profit interest in war."

Members of the association are to send requests to their congressmen in Washington urging them to support the Chamberlain Universal Training Bill.

## Pennsylvania Safety Plans

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Ways and means to prepare Pennsylvania for war, if it should come, were outlined at the meeting of the Committee of Safety and Defense, recently named by Governor Brumbaugh. The committee is made up of 200 leading men of the State. George Wharton Pepper, an attorney of Philadelphia, was made chairman. The organization was made permanent. The executive committee will handle the problems of the organization, including administration, relief, equipment and supply, service and transportation.

## PROPAGANDA OF GERMANS IN PERU IS ON BIG SCALE

Much Money Spent for Printed Articles With Teutonic Flavor That Go Undenied—People Favor French Cause

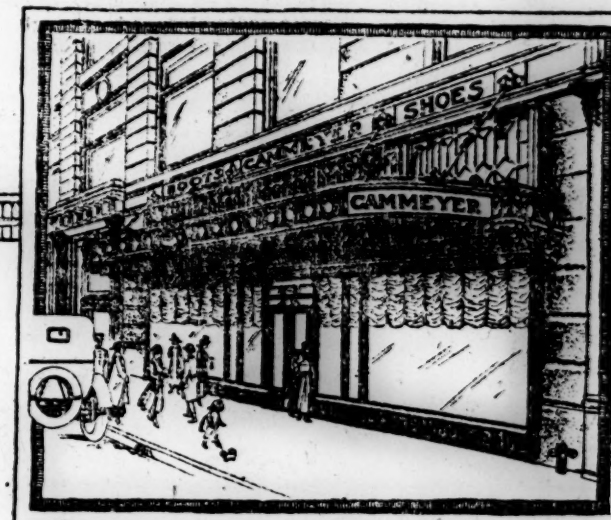
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
LIMA, Peru.—The German propaganda here in Lima and Peru is on a gigantic scale, and like everything German, is very systematically carried out. They have spent and are spending a considerable amount of money. Every day some of the papers contain articles purporting to have come from Berlin or other German centers, which have been written here in Lima, and as the average Peruvian is not an extensive reader, but swallows with avidity what comes before him without investigation, this "off told tale" is believed, especially as nothing is forthcoming by way of contradiction.

The Peruvian favors the French for various reasons—one is that he is of the same race, another that for years past and up to the beginning of the war the Peruvian Army had for instructors only French officers—then again, the French colony is not only a large, but also an old one, frequent marriages take place with the Peruvian, and the French settling here become Peruvianized—the characteristics of the Peruvian are very similar to the French—the same affable, polite exterior, with even more veneration than the average Frenchman.

As regards the attitude of the United States in this world war, so far it does not seem to command much serious attention. A well-known Peruvian, a man of influence, was quoted here quite recently, however, as commenting favorably on the splendid patience of President Wilson. It must be confessed, however, that many of the rank and file of the population believe that the people of the United States are under the hypnotic influence of the dollar, and that the policy of the country is governed accordingly.

## PATRIOTIC MEETING HELD

A patriotic mass meeting was held last evening at the Charlestown High School Building under the auspices of the Charlestown School Center. William G. O'Hare, manager of the center, presided. Speeches were made by Judge Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court and Congressman Peter F. McTague.



Announcing that—

—on Monday April, Second, Cammeyer will open a fourth store at 47-51 West Thirty-fourth Street.

This will in nowise affect our Branch De Luxe, 381 Fifth Ave. our Sixth Ave. at 20th St. Store, or our Newark Branch, 645-649 Broad St. all of which will be continued just as before.

We pledge the new store to the same high standards of merchandise and service, on which this business was founded in 1863.

To the great public, whose unfaltering loyalty and belief in us has made necessary this new addition, we extend our sincere thanks together with the promise that nothing will be left undone to sustain the supremacy of Cammeyer Style and Cammeyer Value.

**Cammeyer**  
Stamped on a Shoe  
Means Standard of Merit  
West 34th Street  
New York



# OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Official statement issued last night reads:

On the western front an engagement occurred near Croiselles, north-east of Bapaume, which was favorable to us.

In the Champagne and west of the Meuse (Verdun region), there was lively artillery activity.

An earlier statement contained the following:

Western front: With the majority of the armies the day passed quietly. In the district on both sides of the Somme and the Oise there were only minor engagements.

The successful manner in which our troops there are accomplishing their task is illustrated by the fact that in the field of the engagement of March 22, between Lagnicourt and Morchies, about 100 British soldiers had been left on the field.

Yesterday the French suffered sanguinary losses on the west bank of the Oise, near La Fère, during the failure of an attack.

In the Champagne some French trenches south of Rippont were captured. There, and in enterprises south of Saint Souplet and near Tahure, 300 French were taken prisoner and several machine guns and mine throwers captured.

North of Rheims and in the Argonne fronts reconnoitering detachments which had entered our positions were driven away by a counterattack.

On the Macedonian front northwest of Monastir the French renewed their attack yesterday, says a German official statement. Several strong attacks were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. West of Tarnova the enemy troops gained a footing on a small trench sector.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The official communication issued last night reads:

Following up their success of yesterday morning, our cavalry captured during the afternoon Villers-Faucon and Guencourt-Saulcourt and several prisoners and four machine guns.

Last night a hostile attack on our new position at Equancourt was driven off with considerable German losses.

Further north our troops established themselves during the night at two points on the Boignes-Lamcourt road after a short fight and today gained ground south and west of Croiselles, meeting with strong resistance.

We carried out successful raids early this morning east of Aix-la-Vallette and north of Neuville St. Vaast.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The official communication issued last night by the War Office reads:

Between the Somme and the Oise great activity was displayed by both armies, especially on the Esplanay-Henry front. Our fire dispersed enemy pioneers south of St. Quentin; there was no infantry action.

South of the Oise and north of Soissons skirmishes between patrols and lively rifle firing occurred at a number of points.

In Champagne, after a violent bombardment of our positions west of Maisons de Champagne, the Germans delivered a strong attack this morning, gaining a footing in some of the elements of our first line. All their attempts against Maisons de Champagne broke down under our fire, which inflicted sanguinary losses on the Germans.

No surprise attacks against our small posts east of the road between St. Hilaire and St. Souplet and north of Tahure completely failed.

On the left bank of the Meuse we effectively shelled the German organizations in the sector of Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. The cannonading was intermittent on the rest of the front.

Eastern theater: After violent artillery preparation our opponents attacked the trenches which we had captured on March 26 around Tsernova Stena, in the region west of Monastir. The attack was stopped short by our barrage fire. The prisoners numbered 26, bringing the total taken by us in the latest operations around Monastir up to 210, of whom 20 are officers. We captured also six machine throwers and 15 machine guns.

The French advance north of Soissons was continued during the night, according to yesterday's report. Progress was made north of the Allette River and east of the Leully-Neuville-sur-Margival line, where important positions were captured.

The artillery of both the French and the Germans kept up a violent fire yesterday and during the night on the front between Butte-du-Meil and Maisons de Champagne. Heavy artillery fighting was also reported.

Last night's Belgian official communication reads:

In the sectors of Dixmude and Steenstraete both artilleries were active, although the results were not important.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday).—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

Western (Russian) front: After artillery preparation the Germans attacked our positions east of Iluxt, but were repulsed. A German attack northwest of Postavy also was repulsed.

On the night of 26-27th, after artillery preparation, the enemy forces attacked in the region of Borschy, northeast of Krevy, and occupied a part of our trenches. Our immediate counterattack restored the situation.

On the Stokhod River, in the region of Borovo, we delivered a mass attack following a Brzezany (Galicia), following a mile explosion, our patrols raided enemy trenches and took 20 men prisoners. A German armored train bombarded our positions east of Koriamezo.

Rumanian front: South of the River Tebaniokei we are fighting for positions lost on the 23d. South of the River Usa, 20 versts southwest of Moineze, our opponents attacked our positions and, after a desperate fight, occupied parts of them. Offensives by insignificant enemy elements along the Fokshani-Marokeshli Railway and the Fokshani-Tehuslea road were repulsed.

## GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN FAVORS FRANCHISE BILL

(Continued from page one)

an authoritative exponent of the national will in the immensely varied and complex array of problems both domestic and imperial which at the end of the war it would be its first duty to confront and solve.

Following Mr. Asquith, Mr. Salter moved an amendment urging the necessity of obtaining an immediate register and providing a means of voting for electors absent on military service; but otherwise contending that the attention of Parliament should be wholly devoted to the war.

He contended that the opposition to woman's suffrage might have diminished, but had hardened in quality and was intense and bitter. It divided not only parties and families but individuals. Without explaining what he meant by this last statement, Mr. Salter went on to urge that the general body of people loathed the idea of entering upon these domestic matters at the present time, and he besought the House not to look at any matter of controversial difference at the present moment, seeing great issues which depended on continued maintenance of an unbroken unity.

Mr. Lloyd George then rose to support Mr. Asquith in a very vigorous speech, in which he declared it was nothing short of a miracle that the speaker should have so piloted the proceedings as to achieve such a measure of unanimity at the conference.

In the judgment of the Government, it would be a great misfortune and national waste if the results of the conference were thrown away without being utilized for the purpose of settling these controversies.

The Government, he said, would avoid controversy if they could, but that was now impossible and they had to choose whether to quarrel with the majority of the House and the country or only with the minority. Could anyone doubt their wisdom in preferring to quarrel with the minority?

Mr. Lloyd George went over various points touching on reconstruction problems, the question of soldiers and sailors and the vote, and women franchise. What Mr. Asquith had said about the effect on the war in the latter matter was absolutely true; it had had an enormous effect upon public opinion so far as the women question was concerned.

Women's work in the war had been a vital contribution to their success. It would have been impossible to produce the overwhelming mass of ammunition which they had at the Somme had it not been for their work.

They had shown devotion and zeal, and the Prime Minister added emphatically, courage which was beyond challenge. He gave instances of marvelous courage shown by women in the munition factories, and said that when they came to recast the whole of the industrial system, if they were to fling the women out without giving them a voice in determining conditions, it would be an outrage.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George dwelt on the necessity of pushing through these proposals now, and concluding, he said: "unless I am mistaken in the temper of the people of this country, they do not mean the tremendous question of reconstruction of this country and of this empire to be left to the control of any party machine." They meant to take it into their own hands.

The Prime Minister therefore expressed his gratification that the speaker had got the men of all parties together to recommend a basis for electorate, millions of whom had faced sacrifices for their country and the rest of whom were prepared to do it, and he trusted the Commons would "show the same spirit not merely of reconciliation but of good sense, and carry through the recommendations substantially in the form in which they were made and without the bitterness of political controversy."

Finally the amendment was defeated by 341 votes to 62 and the motion was then agreed to without division.

## HIGH BRITISH OFFICIAL VIEWS ASTURIAS LOSS

(Continued from page one)

belief. In any case it was proved by the increased cost of living in Holland and food riots, although the Navy allowed exactly the same amount of food and necessary commodities to go into Holland as in peace time.

In conclusion, The Christian Science Monitor's informant expressed himself fairly satisfied with the position in the submarine campaign.

## Tradition Exemplified Heroic Attitude of Men Aboard Tyndareus Praised

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Birkenhead tradition has been worthily exemplified in the Admiralty transport Tyndareus striking a mine with a battalion of the Middlesex

Regiment on board on Feb. 9, off Cape Agulhas.

The naval commander-in-chief at Simon's Town in a telegram to the Admiralty described the conduct of Middlesex men as most praiseworthy and the King has sent a telegram of admiration to the naval commander-in-chief at Simon's Town.

The War Office communique describing the incident says:

"The Admiralty transport Tyndareus, with a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment aboard, struck a mine at 8 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 9 off Cape Agulhas. A strong south westerly gale was blowing, and immediately after the explosion the ship began to settle by the head with propellers out of the water."

"Assembly was sounded and the men donned lifebelts and paraded in perfect order. Roll was called, and upon the order 'Stand easy,' the whole battalion began to sing.

"Two steamers dispatched to the rescue arrived on the scene within half an hour. During this trying time, although faced by the probability of imminent death, the troops maintained steadfast courage and discipline. Never was the tradition of the British Army more worthily upheld than on this occasion.

"Thanks to the devotion and perseverance of the captain and the officers the ship was saved. The troops were transferred to the two steamers and taken to Simon's Town, where the Tyndareus subsequently returned under her own steam, with two holds flooded and another leaking.

"The King has graciously expressed his deep admiration for the conduct of all ranks in upholding the cherished tradition of the Birkenhead."

## ARMENIA BASES HOPES ON NEW RUSSIAN REGIME

(Continued from page one)

from big towns like Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev, etc., Russia was a medieval country, with an advanced democratic Government.

This was sufficiently difficult and was complicated by the fact that genius for a political compromise was mainly confined to Anglo-Saxon peoples.

Nevertheless from a distance it did appear that Russia was genuinely undergoing a new birth and he would permit himself to be hopeful.

Finally, he expressed his personal satisfaction with the removal of the Grand Duke from the supreme command and the Caucasian appointment. He considered the Grand Duke's reputation in this country was entirely undeserved and gave his reasons for saying so, adding that even militarily he was only a figurehead. General Yanushkevitch being the real power behind the scenes.

Speech in Reichstag

Woman Takes Part in Business for First Time in History

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—For the first time in its history a woman took an official part in the business of the Reichstag on Tuesday, Fraulein Else Lueder speaking on the question of women workers, at the request of the commission dealing with the population.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday).—The new ministers yesterday took the oath of office in the Senate. In taking the oath the ministers individually undertook to observe in all their acts and orders civil liberty and civic equality and in all matters entrusted to them to suppress any attempts, direct or indirect, toward restoration of the old regime. They further swore to fulfill all obligations undertaken by the Provisional Government; to take all measures for the convocation of a constituent assembly in the shortest possible time on the basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage; to transfer to the constituent assembly all authority provisionally exercised by them and to bow to the people's will as expressed by that assembly concerning the form of Government and fundamental laws of the new Russian state.

The general situation still continues to improve. The resignation of the Holy Synod which had always close contact with Gregory Rasputin and the election of a new Synod will be followed by the convocation of the church council to discuss reform of the church government.

Army discipline continues to improve and, following the example of other countries, the general direction of the war is now concentrated in the hands of a small war council including the Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs, consulting when necessary with others, especially keeping in constant touch with the Ministers of Railways and Agriculture.

A useful purpose in checking seditious elements has been the arrest of the editor of Pravda, a Social Democratic newspaper, which the other day published an appeal to soldiers to get out of the trenches and go over and fraternize with the Germans, thereby inaugurating a reign of peace. The Government's investigations had, however, shown that the editor of Pravda was one of the former Government's agents provocateurs, hence his arrest.

The new Metropolitan of Petrograd, Archbishop Andrew Prince Ukhomsky, has contributed to the establishment of firm order in the Army by explaining in a pastoral letter that the abdication signed by the former Tsar absolves all faithful sons of the Orthodox church of allegiance which they owed him so long as he was their sovereign.

There seems no doubt that the order in the armies at the front is not merely improving but improving on a really stable foundation. At any rate, the situation has vastly improved. In Petrograd, the Government has the additional difficulty of dealing with a small army of spies and agents provocateurs infesting the city, but the matter is being handled with understanding.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The German food director, Herr von Batocki, made a further statement on the food question to the main Reichstag committee yesterday, giving details of the available supplies and announcing the necessity of the confiscation of all agricultural products, which, he said, would probably result in the abolition of meatless days.

Special arrangements are to be made to prevent the consequent rise in meat prices falling on the consumer. The difference is to be covered by state contributions of 75 pfennigs per head weekly for the wealthier districts and 50 pfennigs for the poorer ones.

These measures represent an important step, for wholesale confiscation is what the powerful agrarian party has successfully resisted hitherto.

Meanwhile the new economic proposals for the empire have also been discussed in the upper house of the Bavarian Diet and were criticized by Baron von Frankenstein as favoring Eastern Germany to the detriment of the South. Reduction of barley and cattle prices, he said, would be specially disadvantageous to the South, while the East would profit by the increased price of bread.

The Minister of the Interior replied that the Bavarian Government had opposed the reduction of barley and cattle prices, but unsuccessfully, and made a frank statement concerning the economic situation. The position, concerning fodder was the only favorable factor, he said, the shortage of bread grain in Bavaria being 90,000 tons and the census being equally unfavorable elsewhere; while the potato supply was insufficient to supplement the bread requirements. Hence the restrictions announced were necessary.

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## GERMANY NOW TO CONFISCATE FARM PRODUCTS

Herr Von Batocki, Food Director, Announces Long Opposed Confiscation Step—Bavarian Objections to Economic Plan

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—A dispatch from Berlin says that the German food director, Herr von Batocki, made a further statement on the food question to the main Reichstag committee yesterday, giving details of the available supplies and announcing the necessity of the confiscation of all agricultural products, which, he said, would probably result in the abolition of meatless days.

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Special arrangements are to be made to prevent the consequent rise in meat prices falling on the consumer. The difference is to be covered by state contributions of 75 pfennigs per head weekly for the wealthier districts and 50 pfennigs for the poorer ones.

These measures represent an important step, for wholesale confiscation is what the powerful agrarian party has successfully resisted hitherto.

Meanwhile the new economic proposals for the empire have also been discussed in the upper house of the Bavarian Diet and were criticized by Baron von Frankenstein as favoring Eastern Germany to the detriment of the South. Reduction of barley and cattle prices, he said, would be specially disadvantageous to the South, while the East would profit by the increased price of bread.

The Minister of the Interior replied that the Bavarian Government had opposed the reduction of barley and cattle prices, but unsuccessfully, and made a frank statement concerning the economic situation. The position, concerning fodder was the only favorable factor, he said, the shortage of bread grain in Bavaria being 90,000 tons and the census being equally unfavorable elsewhere; while the potato supply was insufficient to supplement the bread requirements. Hence the restrictions announced were necessary.

Speech in Reichstag

Woman Takes Part in Business for First Time in History

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—For the first time in its history a woman took an official part in the business of the Reichstag on Tuesday, Fraulein Else Lueder speaking on the question of women workers, at the request of the commission dealing with the population.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday).—The new ministers yesterday took the oath of office in the Senate. In taking the oath the ministers individually undertook to observe in all their acts and orders civil liberty and civic equality and in all matters entrusted to them to suppress any attempts, direct or indirect, toward restoration of the old regime. They further swore to fulfill all obligations undertaken by the Provisional Government; to take all measures for the convocation of a constituent assembly in the shortest possible time on the basis of universal, direct, equal and secret suffrage; to transfer to the constituent assembly all authority provisionally exercised by them and to bow to the people's will as expressed by that assembly concerning the form of Government and fundamental laws of the new Russian state.

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adjutant-general for Massachusetts, hurried to New York on a midnight train for consultation with General Wood.

In order to expedite matters the Governor late yesterday was empowered by the Massachusetts Executive Council to spend \$750,000 for equipment for the Massachusetts troops so that delay on account of lack of equipment might be obviated. Governor McCall said the Federal Government would be asked immediately to provide everything needed.

Col. Tracy C. Dickson, who yesterday made all preparations for a company of National Guardsmen to complement the force of regulars now guarding the Watertown Arsenal last night telegraphed a request for quick action to Federal officers. This morning Col. Beaumont B. Buck, chief of mustering office, was waiting for definite orders from the Department of the East so that the men of the Massachusetts regiments may be mustered in, and Col. Edward L. Logan, commanding the Ninth Regiment, was ready to send detachments from the regiment to various places "somewhere in Massachusetts" for guard duty.

Governor McCall and his council discussed the matter of expediting troop movements with Brigadier-General Sweetser and other Army and National Guard men. The acting Adjutant-General declared that it would cost \$750,000 to equip the Massachusetts National Guard at war strength. Washington officials have been waiting, it was said, to secure appropriations from Congress before the equipment is forwarded.

Expressing doubt as to the wisdom of any delay, the Governor and council decided to take matters into their own hands and voted to notify the War Department officials to send the full amount of equipment immediately with the assurance that Massachusetts will pay for it now and seek reimbursement from the Government later.

Dealing with the Government direct, the Governor explained, will insure standard equipment to the State.

Colonel Logan, commanding the Ninth Regiment at the East Armory, is being visited by delegations of men from manufacturing companies employed in making munitions, arms and ships. With these men he is making certain what points most need guarding in the eastern half of the State, to which his troops will be sent.

The same thing is taking place with regard to the western half of the State, where Col. William C. Hayes, commanding the Second Regiment, has charge of distributing his troops. The Second Regiment is already recruited to its full strength.

Yesterday the supply officer of the Ninth Regiment, upon request from the War Department, sent in a requisition for four three-ton motor trucks, 10 trucks of one and one half tons, two motorcycles with side car attachments and one light runabout. If the regiment is ordered motorized this equipment or part of it will be immediately dispatched from supply headquarters.

Home Guard Plans

Boston Lawyers and Others Take Steps to Form Organization

Boston lawyers followed the lead of other organizations in planning defense units, when, in their weekly meeting at the Harvard Club last night, arrangements were made for a home guard company of members of the bar which will be divided into two alternating details and placed at the disposal of the Governor or the President for service in and near Boston. The bar association came to this decision following an address by Brig. Gen. John J. Sullivan, speaker of the evening.

But Boston lawyers were not the only organization making arrangements for such a guard. Cities and towns in Eastern Massachusetts continued today to send in reports of home guard units created and new men enrolled. At a meeting in Osborne Hall at Winthrop last night 400 citizens gathered under the auspices of the Winthrop Board of Trade and appointed a committee to seek recruits for a home guard company there. The committee began its duties today and already a score of men have declared that they will serve.

At New Bedford 50 business men were enrolled in the home guard yesterday and notification sent to Acting Adjutant-General Sweetser, to whom the services of the guard were tendered. At Worcester a number of mercantile concerns last night pledged themselves to continue to pay the wages of employees who might be called out for special duty as home guards.

Women took a hand in the situation at Wakefield where, under the auspices

Ye Old Fashioned  
Hand Made  
India Druggets

By the  
S. S.  
"Anglian"

From London, said druggets having been made to order in Bangalore, India, to be sold by Chandler & Co., at their store opposite Boston Common—a great variety of sizes, and in the usual India colors and designs—

presenting large sizes 8x10 and 9x12, which will be sold for 23.50 and 32.50, respectively; also moderate sizes 6x9 for 17.50, 4x7 for 8.85; the smaller sizes such as 3x6, 2x5, 3x3, and mats for 5.65, 3.75, 5.00 and 1.25 respectively.

Chandler & Co.  
Tremont Street, Boston  
Established 1817

Hell Gate Bridge Route

Beginning April 1, Through Daily Train Between Boston, Providence, New Haven, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and Penn. R. R.

"Federal Express"

The first direct, all-rail route through New York City; the quick, convenient, comfortable way to go from New England to the South and West.

By taking this train, you can save a business day and enjoy a good night's rest.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

	Boston	N. Y.	Wash.		Boston	N. Y.	Wash.
Back Bay	7.06	7.06	7.06	Back Bay	7.06	7.06	7.06
Providence	8.10	8.10	8.10	Providence	8.10	8.10	8.10
New London	9.50	9.50	9.50	New London	9.50		



## MILLERS OBJECT TO CONTROL OF CARS IN WEST

Partiality Shown by Railroads in Flour Shipments, It Is Charged. Toward Manufacturing Centers Like Minneapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. MINNEAPOLIS, Ind., April 1.—Certain millers who control considerable shipments of flour in the Middle West, outside of Minneapolis, have been much interested recently at the newspaper statements of an "emergency" at Minneapolis under pressure of which a big movement of flour has been stimulated from Minneapolis to points in the East. Some of the millers outside of Minneapolis have felt that this so-called "emergency" existed in other milling centers fully as much as it did in Minneapolis, but that the difference has been principally a difference in the ability of the mills to secure cars in which shipments could be made over the railroads. That is to say, they feel that Minneapolis has been able to get the cars, and that outside mills have not been so successful.

At least one mill in the Central West reports that while it was badly in need of cars to ship out its flour, and would have been glad to use cars that reached it laden with wheat, it was obliged to withhold its own flour shipments, while these cars, after having their freight of wheat unloaded, were, under railroad directions, ordered to other points absolutely empty. Many of these cars, according to mill statements, went from Middle West milling points to Minneapolis in an empty condition, while the Middle West mills were doing all in their power to secure cars in which to ship out their own flour.

One miller, representative of the class that is now feeling the pinch of insufficient railroad equipment, says: "Our own opinion is that rank partiality is still being shown by the railroads to large manufacturing centers like Minneapolis, notwithstanding that it is just such incidents as this which led to the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission."

"This policy, as well as many other silly practices of the railroads, has got to be abolished altogether before the country as a whole can secure what it deserves to have, and consumers obtain that even and regular distribution of foodstuffs they will still be clamoring for as long as present conditions are allowed to hold."

"In this connection one of our observations is that the operating department of the railways, especially among the larger lines, is not in harmony, and sometimes it seems not even in sympathy with the traffic department. One of the rules of the railways, here, at any rate, is that the train dispatcher has the distribution of all the freight cars at the stations over that part of the line on which he controls the movement of the various trains. To our way of thinking, this is manifestly not the proper method. The traffic department man is supposed to be continually soliciting business for his line. How can he do this with any certainty of knowing what he can promise unless he can be assured of the movement of the necessary freight cars to carry the traffic he is soliciting? The operating department seems to pay very little attention to the desires or needs of the traffic department; in fact, our observation is that the operating department looks upon the traffic department as something which it has no vital interest in whatever. It sometimes appears to us that he even has a contempt for this branch of the service, so little attention does he appear to give it."

"During the 'car famine' which has prevailed in our territory more or less severely for the past four or five months, it has been our belief that much of it is due to the fact which seems to exist between these two important branches of the railway service, as applied to the moving of freight. There are many reforms doubtless due in railway management before the people are likely to be satisfied with it, and one of these we firmly believe has got to bring about greater harmony and cooperation between the various departments of the railroads."

## RESERVE BANKS LOAN NATION FIFTY MILLIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 12 Federal reserve banks have oversubscribed, on 24 hours' notice, a 90-day loan to the Government of \$50,000,000 at the rate of 2 per cent a year.

The money was borrowed on 90-day Treasury certificates of indebtedness to help tide over the Government till June, when the great stream of income and internal revenue taxes will flow into the treasury. An additional \$50,000,000, it was announced, may be borrowed in the same manner before the close of the fiscal year.

**WISCONSIN DRY REFERENDUM**  
MADISON, Wis.—The State of Wisconsin took its first step toward prohibition today, when the Assembly, after two hours' debate, passed the Evjue bill, providing for a State-wide vote on the question in April, 1918. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it is expected to pass by a close vote.

**WAR EFFECT UPON LABOR**  
American unskilled labor wages forced very low through competition with European labor will be one of the results of the European war, according to Arthur S. Dowling, professor of economics in Northeastern College, speaking on "Economic Conditions in the United States After the War" at the college last night.

## SUMMER DATES GIVEN OF CAMPS FOR TRAINING

War Department Tells Where and When Civilians May Be Fitted on the Plattsburg Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department today announced the summer schedule of civilian training camps to be held on the Plattsburg plan, as follows:

Plattsburgh, first camp, June 2 to July 1; second camp, July 7 to Aug. 5; third camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9; fourth camp, Sept. 15 to Oct. 14.  
Central Department, senior division, Fort Riley, Kan., Aug. 11 to Sept. 9; Sept. 15 to Oct. 14.  
Ft. Snelling, Minn., July 7 to Aug. 5, and Aug. 11 to Sept. 9.  
Ft. Sheridan, Ill., first camp, June 2 to July 1; second camp, July 7 to Aug. 5; third camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9; fourth camp, Sept. 15 to Oct. 14.  
Central Department, junior division, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., June 30, July 29 and Aug. 4 to Sept. 2.  
Ft. A. Russell, Wyoming, July 7 to Aug. 5.  
Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, June 30 to July 29 and Aug. 4 to Sept. 2.  
Southern Department, Austin, Tex., May 4 to June 3; Dallas, Tex., June 16 to July 15; Alexandria, La., July 28 to Aug. 27; Houston, Tex., Sept. 8 to Oct. 7; vicinity of Las Vegas, N. M., July 21 to Aug. 20.  
Western Department, Santa Barbara, Cal., June 2 to July 1 and July 7 to Aug. 5; American Lake, Wash., Aug. 11 to Sept. 9; Ft. Douglas, Utah, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9.

## STATE FINANCIAL REFORM IS CALLED A PRESSING NEED

Necessity for a State Constitutional Convention was urged last night by former Mayor Nathan A. Matthews at a dinner of the Boston Bar Association at the Boston City Club. Mr. Matthews declared there was great need for financial reforms in the laws of the State of Massachusetts. In the event of war, he said, the necessity for these changes will be greater than ever.

Mr. Matthews vigorously opposed the initiative and the method by which the railroads "seek higher rates which they need." He said the initiative is a socialistic weapon, the tool of decadent democracy.

"With \$1,000,000 appropriated already and many more forthcoming during the war," continued Mr. Matthews, "what the constitutional convention should do is to reform the disgraceful financial system so much worse at the State House than in City Hall. The delegates should pass an amendment providing for a comprehensive budget with greater control by the Governor over the departments, and then adjourn till the end of the war." Robert Luce said that the financial systems of the cities need reforming more than does the State. John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel of Boston, said that the people would resent excessive consolidation and to transfer the work of the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to the Public Service Board would be to reward courage with a rebuke.

## EDISON COMPANY BUILDING COSTS ARE CRITICIZED

In the hearing on the street-lighting contract between the city of Boston and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, before the Gas and Electric Light Commission at the State House yesterday, William F. Kearns, a Boston building contractor, criticized the construction of the lighting company's welfare buildings in Massachusetts Avenue. He said the floor in the general stores building has settled three feet. He declared the buildings had been erected on land not well adapted for the purpose.

Contractor Kearns said the construction of these buildings had been carried on under the supervision of five groups of engineers. He had visited the L Street plant of the Edison company and had determined that a building 110 feet long, 80 feet wide and 14 feet high could be built in modern and permanent manner to house the generator sets, the switchboard and three exciters at a cost of \$16,500. Another building of different shape would cost \$23,000. Such buildings would amply house machines which the Edison company has said are worth \$358,000.

## EDUCATION BILLS ARE REPORTED UPON

The Massachusetts Board of Education will be asked for a report and estimates on the general proposition of State-aid for public schools, if the bills the legislative committee on Education reported yesterday are adopted. The committee had before it several bills dealing with State-aid, the Mill-tax Bill and the Minimum Wage Bill for Teachers.

The committee did not deem it advisable at the present time, in view of the international crisis, it is said, to report any bills for additional expenses. The committee has not yet considered the Boston School Teachers' Bill.

## LECTURES ARE FEATURES OF FARMERS' WEEK

Agricultural Preparedness and Better System of Farm Loans Among Topics Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. AMHERST, Mass.—Five instructive lectures were features of the second day of Farmers' Week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The attendance reported was large, especially the home economics section, where a demonstration of the use of vegetables was given. The climax was a common session which opened the series of lectures on agricultural preparedness. Herbert Quick, member of the Federal Loan Board; William D. Hurd, director of the Extension Service in Massachusetts; and Capt. H. W. Fleet, U. S. A., spoke. Mr. Hurd sketched the situation in which America has recently found herself: speculation and greed holding full sway over staple necessities and foodstuffs, transportation interrupted and farms drained of labor.

In New England, he said, there is 45 per cent less land cultivated than 50 years ago. Over the country, population has so shifted that fewer people are on the farms than in cities. Everywhere there is increasing demand, with diminishing supply. "This is not war talk, it's preparedness talk, of the kind that should have begun 25 years ago. For this reason the Committee on Food Supply intends to use existing agencies, such as the club work system, county farm bureaus, the grange, public schools and industrial concerns, to stimulate production on farms, of staple crops and gardening on vacant lots and in back yards."

Captain Fleet told the methods used in supplying food to armies. Mr. Quick, describing the "Better System of Farm Loans for Farmers," said in part: "The Federal Farm Loan Act was passed for the purpose of equalizing the rate of farm mortgage and to standardize the form of investment securities. Everywhere people are beginning to realize that the farmer needs a different kind of borrowing than the city man. The situation in America has been such that land was cheap, labor and capital dear, a situation reverse to that of the old world."

"Now, since land values have increased from \$10 an acre to several hundred, the high rate of interest charged has become a severe burden. Like other large business projects, the agricultural investment should be covered by a 40 or 50-year bond. The Federal loan system is based on the individual loan association organized and controlled by the cooperation of a local group of borrowers. It has been amply secured."

## HOUSE INDORSES THE NEW HAVEN VALIDATION BILL

By a vote of 138 to 87, the Massachusetts House yesterday validated the New Haven Railroad Reduction Bill the provision allowing the road to pay dividends on its common stock to the extent of 5 per cent. This provision had been stricken out by the Committee on Railroads, the majority of whom believed that the road should not be permitted to pay dividends on its common stock until it had fulfilled the requirements set forth in the validation bill. With the dividend provision restored, the bill was passed to engrossment and shortly will be sent to the Senate.

The validation bill, legalizing certain securities of the New Haven railroad, provided the road fulfill specified obligations including the disposal of property holdings in certain outside corporations, was drafted with the approval of the Public Service Commission and presented to the Legislature on behalf of the New Haven management. It is intended to place the road on a firm financial basis and to correct conditions, considered not to be in the public interest, which were brought about under a previous management.

## SUBMARINES PROVE TO BE COMMERCIAL CRAFT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The two submarines reported seen off Block Island in Long Island Sound, proved to be two small boats belonging to a commercial company when the Navy Department investigated today.

Admiral Husher in announcing this fact and nailing another U-boat scare, said he would be glad to receive information from anyone sighting a submarine in this vicinity. "When American submarines are seen they can be distinguished because they fly the American flag," he said.

## LATIN SCHOOL HEADMASTERS

Headmasters of the Boston Latin School for the last 79 years are written by William Ely Boies in the fourth annual alumni number of the Latin School Register published by present students of the school. Mr. Boies was graduated from the school in 1840.

## APPAM RETURNED TO OWNERS

NORFOLK, Va.—The United States District Court, on order of the Supreme Court, turned over the prize ship Appam to Floyd Hughes, representing the British African Steamship Navigation Company, owners of the vessel before capture by the Germans.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"Student Literature in the Middle Ages," is the topic of an address to be given at a meeting of the Radcliffe History Club by Prof. Charles H. Spurgeon tomorrow. Next Tuesday the Rev. William L. Sullivan of New York will speak in the new lecture hall on "Natural Religion."

## FOOD PRICE BILL IN MASSACHUSETTS SENATE ADVANCED

Measure to Prevent Combinations and Agreements Goes to a Third Reading

The bill to prohibit combinations and agreements to raise the price of articles in common use was ordered to a third reading in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday without debate. The bill already has passed the House.

The House referred to the Ways and Means Committee the bill to give the Attorney-General power to summon witnesses and examine books where it is alleged that an illegal monopoly exists, on a point of order raised by Representative Burr of Boston.

Representative Burr made the point that the bill provided for the expenditure of public money and therefore should be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Speaker Cox ruled that the point was well taken and the measure was referred. The bill has already taken two readings in the House.

Both bills are based on recommendations of Attorney-General Atwell, who claims that under existing law he does not have the power to carry his investigations to a convicting point. Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, president of the Massachusetts League of Manufacturers and others, petitioned for legislation of this character in order to enable the Attorney-General to prosecute illegal combinations, which they assert are keeping the prices of necessities at an exorbitant level.

Without a word of debate the Senate yesterday passed to a third reading the bill which defines the ingredients which may be used in the manufacture of bread. This bill, which was submitted to the Legislature by Mayor Curley, provides that if any other substance is used a statement of such substance or substances must appear on a label attached to the bread. It is expected that the contest on this bill will come on the next stage. This bill was passed for debate on the first reading of the calendar yesterday and it was understood that action on it was to be postponed. On the second reading of the calendar, however, it was advanced to a third reading without dissent.

## FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Advices have been received by Canada's Acting-Premier, Sir George Foster, that the British Government intends to buy in Canada 600 tons monthly of canned salmon for the British troops. The importation of this will be allowed in addition to the 50 per cent heretofore authorized for commercial purposes, it is announced.

The price of flour advanced 20 cents a barrel at San Francisco, Cal., in a single day recently, bringing the family extra grade up to \$9.60, which is the highest price paid in that city for 20 years. Wheat prices were advanced proportionately.

Ten wagon loads of fresh vegetables were offered in one day last week by the Housewives' League of New Orleans, La., at its curb market. On the same day fresh eggs were sold at 25 cents a dozen and creamery butter, at 45 cents a pound.

The arrival in San Francisco, Cal., of 1999 cases of Australian onions, in a single cargo, failed to reduce the current price at which that vegetable is being held, \$8 a hundred. The imported onions, it is explained, cost about \$4.50 a hundred pounds, delivered in San Francisco, but commission merchants hope they will be able to dispose of the lot at \$8 before the next shipment from Australia arrives, which will be about April 12.

Mayor Charles N. Clendenen of Niagara Falls, Ont., has donated a silver cup, to be awarded in the vegetable garden competition in that city this year. Last year he gave a cup for the best flower garden.

One solution for the high-cost problem is proposed by a Montreal dealer, who says the women of the cities should resurrect the market-basket habit. He attributes a part of the added cost of many commodities to the increased overhead expense which dealers are obliged to bear. One of these additions, he says, is caused by the demand for frequent deliveries of small lots, ordered by telephone, and without much regard to system.

## FIVE BILLS DEALING WITH MILK INDORSED

Agreement to report favorably five bills dealing with the milk question was reached by the legislative committee on Public Health and Agriculture, sitting jointly yesterday. One of the bills, known as the grading bill, establishes three separate grades of both raw and pasteurized milk to be known as A, B and C.

The other measure deals with harmonizing the standards of milk, the inspection of milk and the pasteurization of milk. The joint committee voted to report "leave to withdraw" on the following bills: To define the standards of milk; to compel contractors to pay milk producers once a month; for the appointment of milk commissioners; for the examination and sealing of receptacles for milk; to license milk dealers; for a uniform classification system to govern the production of milk; to repeal certain statutes on milk; to free retail dealers in milk from liability for selling bad milk if they receive it in sealed containers.

## ABOLITION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE BOARD OPPOSED

Increased Pay Means Increased Efficiency Says Representative of Shoe Industry

Organized labor was strongly represented before the special legislative committee on Consolidation of Commissions today in opposition to the bill to repeal the act which created the Minimum Wage Commission. Representatives of the State branch, A. F. of L.; Boston Central Labor Union, the Building Trades Council and various textile councils and locals representing employees in numerous other industries, protested against the bill.

A feature of the hearing was the appearance in opposition to the bill of Stanley King, representing the W. H. McElwain Company, shoe manufacturer. Mr. King stated that 33 per cent of the employees of his company are women and that they are all paid higher than the minimum wage.

"I am opposed to the repeal of the minimum wage," he said, "from the standpoint of a citizen and a manufacturer. As a citizen, I wish to say that I have spent the past 1½ years in the European countries, and I was impressed, from the conditions I noted and the interviews I had with government officials there, with the importance of industrial preparedness, which is fully as important as military preparedness. Our chief competitors are far ahead of us in industrial preparedness, in social thought. England was an exception, and this fact accounted to a great extent for the difficulties encountered by that country at the beginning of the war and for some time afterward."

"As a manufacturer, I wish to say that a study has caused the leading manufacturers to come to the firm conviction that low wages mean a high unit labor cost. Increased pay means increased efficiency, and this fact has been shown in every industry in which operations have been put upon a proper standard of wages."

Ignatius McNulty of the Boston Building Trades Council, said that since Jan. 1, 1917, according to a leading textile journal, 139 textile mills have begun extensions and improvements. He quoted from the same journal to show that most of the textile mills have paid large dividends the past two years and in several cases as much as 100 per cent on the common stock. He further stated that instead of the textile manufacturers being crowded out of New England by progressive social legislation, as claimed by the advocates of the repeal bill, that New England mills have been buying up the mills of the South.

Others who spoke against the repeal of the minimum wage were Gerry Brown of Brockton, President P. H. Jennings of the Boston Central Labor Union and John McDougall, agent for the State branch, American Federation of Labor.

Henry Sterling, representing the American Federation of Labor, told the committee that the best evidence of the good done by the Minimum Wage Commission was the bitter opposition to its continuance by the big interests.

Mr. Sterling read a resolution placed in record in favor of a minimum wage and which he said was the present standard of that organization.

Questioned as to the effect of the minimum wage law in New Zealand Mr. Sterling said that since its enactment the wages of women had increased 70 per cent and the wages of men more than doubled, he said.

Miss Florence Adeska, a candy worker and a member of the Minimum Wage Board which arbitrated the candy workers' strike, told the committee that the Minimum Wage Commission had done "wonders for her fellow workers."

## POTATO GROWERS' DEMURRER ARGUED

Arguments on the demurrer of the defendant in the civil suit brought under the Sherman Antitrust Act by Rupert E. McLatchy of Boston against three members of the listing committee of the Aroostook Potato Shippers Association were made this afternoon before Judge Morton in the United States District Court. The three defendants, who are officers of the association, Carl C. King of Caribou, Me., John M. Hovey of Mars Hill, Me., and Charles A. Powers of Maple Grove, Me., were found guilty of restraining the potato trade in Aroostook County in a criminal suit brought in the United States District Court in Boston last October.

The appeal in the criminal suit is now pending before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. At the time of the criminal suit against the defendants civil action was entered by the plaintiff for \$100,000, but this civil case has been held for trial awaiting the decision of the court on the demurrer.

## GUILT FOUND IN ARSON CASE

In the Superior Criminal Court today a jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Harry Green who was charged with having set fire to a building at 209 Marion Street, East Boston, on April 1, 1916. The jury reported that it was unable to agree in the case of Oscar Green, a brother, tried on the same indictment, and District-Attorney Pelletier announced that he would retry his case on April 9.

## NORTHEASTERN COLLEGE PLANS TO HELP GOVERNMENT

Students of Engineering School Take Special Courses to Fit Them for Service

The students of the Cooperative School of Engineering, Northeastern College, have started a preparedness campaign which Dean H. W. Geromanos of the school believes will prove of great value to the United States Government.

During nine hours a week groups of students are studying topography, marine engines, automobile construction and engines, wireless telegraphy, chemical engineering and high explosives, with the purpose of becoming experts in these lines and of service to the Government.

This work is all extra, being done by the students in addition to their regular work. Should war be declared, this work would be increased. As fast as the men became proficient, they would be allowed to offer their services to the Government.

Students of the topographical group will study making maps from both topographical surveys and from existing maps. They will lay out routes all over New England for the movement of troops, heavy trucks and big guns. These routes will take in the minimum grades so that the heaviest weights can be moved from place to place in the easiest manner and in the quickest time.

Another group is studying the fundamentals of motor boat construction and operation. They are making a detailed study of the engines that are used in cruisers and patrol boats and are also learning "along shore" navigation and signaling.

A third group is at work on the construction, operation and repairing of automobiles—big touring cars, huge trucks, trailers—every sort of car that is used by an army in the field.

Those interested in wireless telegraphy are studying the installation, operation and repairing of such instruments and are familiarizing themselves with both the Morse and the Continental codes.

The chemical engineers are working with the idea of developing chemists capable of determining the suitability of water supplies and other equally valuable data.

Another group is studying the manufacture and handling of high explosives necessary for war purposes. Not content with all this preparedness work, a large body of the students gathered yesterday and organized a college rifle club. M. F. Pinkham, instructor in mathematics, was elected captain and was instructed by the club to apply at once to the War Department at Washington for a charter and for guns and ammunition.

Until the rifles arrive the members of the club will practice two or three nights a week at a local rifle gallery, under the direction of Mr. Pinkham. After they receive their rifles the men will be taken out to the Wakefield Rifle Range by auto in small parties.

## OTTO H. KAHN NATURALIZED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Otto H. Kahn of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. became an American citizen yesterday, having passed his final examination before Judge Salmon of the Court of Common Pleas at Morristown, N. J. Mr. Kahn is a native of Mannheim, Germany, where he spent several years in the banking house of his father, Bernard Kahn. Then he went to London and was connected there with the branch of the Deutsche Bank. Five years later, after he had become a British subject, he came to this country, where he has lived twenty-three years.

## STREET CAR CROWDING SHOWS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. TORONTO, Ont.—The Board of Control, in its detailed report as to the overcrowding on cars of the Toronto Street Railway, shows that during rush hours 4890 people ride in cars providing seats for 1870.

## SUFFRAGE LOSES IN NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb.—The State Senate Wednesday killed the bill which would have permitted women to vote for President and many municipal and county officers. Favorable action, however, was taken on a prohibition measure which does not contain "bone dry" provisions.

## DRINKING DRIVER LAW AMENDMENT TO BE OPPOSED

House Members Indicate a Contest Against Change in Present Statute When the Question Comes Up for Debate

Many indications point to a sharp contest when the "drinking driver" bill, which, if enacted, would make it much harder to get convictions against autoists operating while under the influence of intoxicants, comes up for debate in the Massachusetts House. The bill amends the present law in such a way that the prosecuting officer, in order to get a conviction, will have to prove not only that the driver was under the influence of liquor but also incapable of operating with safety to himself or the public. At present, it is necessary to prove only that the driver was under the influence of liquor.

The members of the House are gradually coming to realize, despite the title of the bill and the amendments made by the Committee on Roads and Bridges before reporting it favorably, that it "lets down the bars" for the autoist operating under the influence of liquor. The issue has been confused both by the title and by the amendments, and it appears certain that some of the members of the Committee on Roads and Bridges believed they had amended the measure so it would not "let down the bars." But all the lawyers who have expressed an opinion agree that the effect of making it necessary to prove two points, on one of which it is often very difficult to get the required legal evidence, will be to permit many drunken drivers, who could be convicted under the present law, to escape legal punishment, if the bill becomes law.

The bill may not be reached for debate for nearly a week. It is well down in the House calendar. Each day as the House goes through the first call of the calendar to act on measures over which there is no controversy, the "drinking driver" bill will probably be "passed for debate" until its turn is reached for discussion. When it was reached on the first call of the calendar yesterday, about a half dozen members called out the customary "pass," indicating that at least six members want an opportunity to contest the bill in regular debate.

"Some of the members preparing to contest its passage are those who took an active part in placing the present law on the statute books last year. They will make a point that the present law has only been in operation slightly over six months and ought, on the face of things, to be given further trial without serious thought of amendment. They also will point to the opposition of the Highway Safety League and many court officials to the bill now pending."

## WATER PROJECTS HEARD

Forty-eight petitions from 24 cities and towns of Massachusetts in behalf of various projects having to do with the improvement, maintenance and protection of rivers, harbors, tide-waters and foreshores all along the coastline, were considered by the Massachusetts Waterways Commission yesterday. Representatives of each of the 24 communities appeared before the commission. More than \$500,000 for projects were asked of the commission, while the Legislature has authorized the expenditure of \$250,000 for the work.

## You Can Make Excellent Cake with Fewer Eggs

Just use an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted. This applies equally well to nearly all baked foods. Try the following recipe according to the new way:

CREAM LAYER CAKE	
Old Way	New Way
1 cup sugar	1 cup sugar
1 cup milk	1 cup milk
2 cups flour	2 cups flour
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder	4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1 egg	1 egg
1 cup shortening	2 tablespoons shortening
1 teaspoon flavoring	1 teaspoon flavoring

Makes 1 Large 2-Layer Cake

DIRECTIONS—Cream the sugar and shortening together, then mix in the egg. After adding the flour and Royal Baking Powder together two or three times, add it all to the mixture. Gradually add the milk and beat with spoon until you have a smooth, pour batter. Add the flavoring. Pour into greased layer cake tin and bake in a moderately hot oven for twenty minutes. This cake is best baked in two layers. Put together with cream filling and spread with white icing.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

made from Cream of Tartar, derived from grapes.  
No Alum No Phosphate



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE RENAISSANCE  
OF LITERARY IRELAND

"Ireland's Literary Renaissance." By Ernest A. Boyd. Munsell & Co., Dublin. 7s. 6d. net.

In this exhaustive study of the development of Irish literature during the last 30 years Mr. Boyd gives indisputable evidence of wide grasp, critical appreciation, and sound judgment.

The Irish writers of the Eighteenth Century were but an Anglicized school and those of the greater part of the following century were, as Mr. Boyd maintains, "associated chiefly with the stage Irishism" of Charles Lever and the fierce political nationalism of the patriot poets of "The Nation." What he terms the "Celtic Renaissance" was stimulated by the return of James C. Mangan and the scholarly Sir Samuel Ferguson to Celtic sources for their inspiration.

Mr. Boyd's purpose in writing this study is to discover a ratio of literary values for Irish literature apart altogether from any relation they may have to those of English literature, and in his effort to prove the true nationality of Anglo-Irish literature of the last 30 years he shows the sound judgment which he displays when dealing with the works of the individual writers who came under his notice. It is no purpose of his to make any comparison between English and Irish poets; he is quite satisfied, and most competent critics will agree with him, that the poetry of the revival is not excelled by anything produced in England during the same period. If the literature of this revival is really national, the important aim is not to indulge in that comparative criticism which strives to allocate to an Irish work its place in the gallery of English masterpieces or to "decide that question which obsesses certain minds, namely, is W. B. Yeats a greater poet than Shelley?" but to present some estimate of the relative importance of those who laid the foundation of and achieved the renaissance.

Mr. Boyd's success in carrying out his object is beyond dispute. The absence of prose writers and of critical works in particular, with the exception of "Literary Ideals in Ireland," and John Gillingham's occasional essays, may be due to the fact that Anglo-Irish literature grew in response to Ireland's desire for self-expression rather than to satisfy the desires of the critics. Mr. Boyd's sense of proportion does not blind him to the weaknesses of this Anglo-Irish literature; but, when he asks himself, "Has this literary renaissance accomplished its purpose of creating a national literature for Ireland 'in the language which has been imposed upon her'?" he feels justified in maintaining that Anglo-Irish literature is entitled to be judged as a separate entity, even though it bears the impress of some of the literary traditions of the language in which it is written.

In the space of a brief review it is difficult to do justice to the full justice to this work. The movement which he traces and reviews was distinctively national and literary, and nonpolitical, and the fact that he leaves out of consideration any political values bearing upon the revival is another mark of the soundness of his judgment. Patriotic revolt is not always the highest incentive to enduring inspiration. The influences which led to the development of modern Irish verse are to be traced to the extinction of Gaelic as a literary medium, and to James Mangan's contact with Gaelic literature and Sir Samuel Ferguson's Gaelic scholarship. They paved the way for and partly established the renaissance of Celtic Ireland, not, it is true, in Gaelic, but in the English language. They are the precursors though not "the true initiators" of a movement the true starting-point of which is to be found in O'Grady's "History of Ireland: Heroic Period." What the older poets were unable to achieve in verse was accomplished by the prose of Standish O'Grady. This poet, disguised in the mantle of an historian, infused the new spirit which was to revitalize Irish literature.

Traces of his influence, as Mr. Boyd shows, are to be found amidst the most important writings of the revival; he had revealed "the wonders of Irish bardic literature" to a race of men who fully appreciated the work of the translators and folklorists, George Sizer and Douglas Hyde. The re-appearing of the Irish legends and traditions led to the desire to cherish them, which in its turn brought the renaissance. Dr. Hyde's restoration of these legends in a language closely approximating the Anglo-Irish speech performed a service to literature, in that it made possible the effective employment of this idiom in the drama of the revival. As Mr. Boyd says, there are passages in Hyde's translations which are "the forerunners of the eloquent, rhythmic phrasing now identified with the style of J. M. Synge," who has "established the dignity and beauty of Anglo-Irish."

For the literary student the usefulness of the book would be enhanced by an index.

TWO LITTLE BOOKS  
OF DIALECT VERSE

"Old Good-bys and Howdy-dos." by John D. Wells, with drawings by Lister J. Ambrose. Otto Ulbrich Company, Buffalo, N. Y. 1911. 4s.

"Your Folks and Mine." by John D. Wells, with drawings by Emil Strub. Otto Ulbrich Company, Buffalo, N. Y. 1912. 4s.

In these two little books Mr. Wells has, at any rate, succeeded in realizing the expectation aroused by the titles. He possesses, of course, one advantage which almost disarms criticism at the outset. He has a complete command of the dialect in which he has chosen to cast his work. All dialect poems, if tolerably well done, which tell a good story or clothe a

pleasing idea, are sure of a kindly reception. From their very unexpectedness, one never knows what marvel in the way of a rhyme is going to be achieved. Such a poem, for instance, as "Elfisher's Smile," is full of rhymes that never obtained in orthodox English, but they are as welcome and as full of meaning here as are the like in such delightful classics as Tennyson's "Northern Farmer," or Burns' famous address "To a Mouse."

Elfisher—he's our hired man—  
Allows there ain't no better plan  
Of circumventing 'em an' cares,  
Than smilin' when they come downstairs.

So it goes on to tell of all the people who found cheer in the smile of the hired man, a great number—such is the impression—at home and abroad:

Even seen it set the pup,  
A-waggin' fore the sun was up!

The feller at the grist-mill gits  
The speert of the smile—it fits  
Across an' through the blacksmith's door,  
An' breezes through the general store,  
Then out ag'in, an' wrothes the doggone,  
Whatever face it fastens on.

"Elfisher's Smile" is typical of many others. Mr. Wells' ideas may not always be new; sometimes they are manifestly threadbare, as in the case, for instance, of "Silent Joe"; but the poems are warm and genuine—in a word, they are welcome.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—There seems every promise of considerable activity in the book world this spring. A sign of the times is the number of books which have for their theme the question of peace. Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson has contributed an introduction to some volumes which Messrs. Allen & Unwin are preparing. Amongst these is an English interpretation of "The American League to Enforce Peace," by C. R. Ashbee. Mr. George D. Herron has in the press, also with the same publishers, a work entitled "The Menace of Peace," in which he examines the motives underlying the recent propaganda. Messrs. Constable also announce a volume by Ellery C. Stowell and Henry F. Munro, entitled "International Cases: Peace." This volume will be uniform with "War and Neutrality," by the same authors. They are also publishing under the title of "A Lasting Peace" a translation of Rousseau's "La Paix Perpetuelle," to which Prof. C. E. Vaughan has contributed an introduction.

Messrs. Constable's list of books is an unusually long one. It includes the inevitable books upon the war, amongst which are "Papers from Picardy," by two army chaplains, the Rev. T. W. Pym and the Rev. Geoffrey Gordon; "The Latin at War," by Will Owen, the author of "Men, Women and War," and "The Russian Offensive," by Stanley Washburn. This volume will be illustrated with photographs by George H. Mewes.

Sir Owen Seaman has written an introduction to a book by Lieut. Alec. L. Johnston, who was a contributor to Punch. This volume, which is entitled "At the Front," will be published by Messrs. Constable, who also are issuing J. H. Balfour Browne's "Recollections, Literary and Political," an English version of Professor Plouffe's "The Philosophy of William James," and a volume of "Essays," chiefly reprinted from the "New Statesman," by Desmond McCarthy.

Under the editorship of Charles Holme, The Studio has issued under the title "Arts and Crafts" a review of the work executed by students in 16 provincial art schools of Great Britain and Ireland and 15 London schools. Illustrations are given of some of the work.

In his "Introduction to the History of England," published by Black, E. L. Hasluck breaks away from the stereotyped method of strict chronological order and deals with distinct lines of historical development separately. By this means it is possible for the student to get a clearer and fuller conception of movements which led to the development of the state.

Sir William Tilden's "Chemical Discovery and Invention in the Twentieth Century" is a popular account of the work done during recent years in chemical laboratories and of modern discoveries and their application, written by a specialist who knows how to convey to the uninformed in a lucid manner the knowledge which the uninitiated seek but cannot always get from the specialists. The work is published by Routledge.

Among the books announced by Messrs. Methuen for publication in the spring are a study of Greek life by T. R. Glover, entitled "From Pericles to Philip"; "The England of Shakespeare," by P. H. Ditchfield; and "Canterbury Pilgrims and Their Ways," by Francis Watt.

"The Ascent of Olympus" is the title of a volume by Dr. Rendel Harris, which Messrs. Longmans are publishing. It consists of "The Cult of Dionysos," "The Cult of Apollo," "The Cult of Artemis," and "The Cult of Aphrodite," which formed the theme of lectures delivered by the author during the past two years at the John Rylands Library, Manchester.

In "Yorkshire Dialect Poems (1673 to 1915) and Traditional Poems," which are fully annotated, Prof. F. W. Moorman, who has contributed a historical introduction, endeavors to show the literary value of local writers whose work has attained considerable popularity within the borders of the county. The work, which is published by Sidgwick & Jackson for the Yorkshire Dialect Society, includes folk songs, proverbial rhymes, and singing-games verses, which, as Professor Moorman states, throw light upon customs now disappeared. Dialect writers have existed in Yorkshire

and other counties for many years. It was in the vernacular of Yorkshire that Caedmon wrote his poems, and in the Fourteenth Century they had their votaries. Subsequently there was a lull in the production of dialect poetry, and it was not till scholars in the late Seventeenth Century began to take an interest in them that dialect verses began to revive. In the Nineteenth Century educated people took to writing them, and Professor Moorman has been able to bring together a collection which forms an interesting picture of Yorkshire life.

"Milestones on My Long Journey" is a volume of reminiscences by Sir Charles Bruce, G. C. M. G., which is published by Robert MacLehose & Co. Sir Charles Bruce is a Sanscrit scholar, who was for a time rector of the Royal College, Mauritius, and director of public instruction in Ceylon. As a Colonial Governor his name is well known. Readers may recall "The Broad Song of Empire," which he published seven years ago, though they will, perhaps, not recall the numerous pamphlets which he has written from time to time. The story he tells is a chronicle which will appeal chiefly to his family and friends.

"Poland, Past and Present," is a historical study by J. H. Harley, to which Ladislas Mickiewicz, son of the Polish poet, has contributed a preface. The work is published by Allen & Unwin.

"The British Dominions Year-Book," edited by Edward Salmon and James Worsfold, and published by the British Dominions Agents Insurance Company, contains in addition to much tabulated information numerous signed articles on trade and finance. Among the contributors are Lord Cromer, Mr. Arthur Pollen, Sir Evelyn Wood and Lady Parsons.

Messrs. Cassell announce the issue shortly of "Russia in 1916," in which Mr. Stephen Graham gives his impressions of his travels last year in Russia.

Mr. Hartley Withers has in the press a work entitled "Economic Problems of the War," which will be published by Smith Elder.

Two new volumes are announced as shortly to be added to Messrs. Pitman's Countries and Peoples Series: "Mexico of the Mexicans," by W. Lewis Spencer, is to be followed by "China of the Chinese," written by T. C. Worner, who was British consul at Peking.

"Shrewsbury Fables" is the title of a small volume of addresses delivered in Shrewsbury School, by Cyril Allington when headmaster. Three of these have already been published in the "Schoolmaster's Apology." The issue of the present volume synchronizes with the author's assumption of his new post at Eton. Longmans are the publishers.

Gregor Alexinsky in "Russia and Europe," which is translated by Bernard Miall, and published by Fisher Unwin, shows how great has been the influence of European writers upon Russian authors, and how much inspiration his country has drawn in various directions from European sources. He holds the view which has been so unhesitatingly put forward recently by numbers of his compatriots, that Russia's great need is to have a government democratized upon the lines of western democracies, such as those of France and England. He recalls the fate of John Fletcher's work "On the Russian Commonwealth," published at the end of the Sixteenth Century, after Fletcher had visited Moscow. In this work he described the Russian Government as "purely tyrannical; all its actions serve the profit and the advantage of the Tsar exclusively." The English Government of the day was so anxious not to offend the Tsar that they ordered the book to be burnt, and even in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, when the first edition of this book saw the light in Russia in a historical review, the number in which it appeared was also burnt. Russia was then much more inarticulate than she is now.

Richard Bagot, the novelist, whose love of Italy has enabled him to do so much for the cause of Anglo-Italian friendship, and who is an honorary member of the Société Leonardo da Vinci in Florence, has been presented with an address by the Dante Alighieri Society commemorating his work on behalf of Italy, which has been signed by a large number of representatives of letters and art. He is shortly returning to England, where he proposes to deliver a series of lectures upon modern Italy.

MR. KREHBIEL ON THE OPERAS  
"A Second Book of Operas" (price 2s.), by Henry E. Krehbiel, is one of the contributions of the Macmillan Company, New York, to the cause of musical appreciation. It contains 17 chapters, many of which will remind readers of the New York Sunday Tribune of special articles which they have seen under the author's signature the past year. Information is given on dramatic sources, and valuation is made of musical quality and style in Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba," Delibes' "Lakmé," Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" and other works, the emphasis being on picturesque rather than on scholarly detail. There are portraits of composers, singers and other persons who figure in opera production and there are quotations of themes from certain of the operas that are discussed.

General Mallette, who was put "hors de combat" at the Battle of the Marne, has since devoted himself to the writing of military chronicles which have been widely read. He has now brought them out in book form.

A new edition of Emile Verhaeren's poems has been published by the Mercure de France in one volume. It has a preface by Albert Heuermann.

The South American journalist, Ventura Garcia-Calderon, asked, on the occasion of the centenary of Don Quixote, for the opinion of a number of distinguished French writers, on the hero of Cervantes. The Madrid paper,

## AMERICAN NOTES

One of the leading agrostologists of the Federal Department of Agriculture has collaborated with an agronomist of the same department to write a book on "Turf for Golf Courses."

It was a shrewd director of physical training who hit upon the idea and plan of interesting boys in athletics which he has set forth in his book on "Amateur Circus Life."

"Lawrence Byrne" is announced as the author of a forthcoming novel which will be called "The American Ambassador," and will disclose in the form of fiction much of the history of conditions in the State Department in Washington during the war.

A sixth edition of Herbert Adams Gibbons' "The Map of Europe" has been called for.

One of the well-edited monographs now coming forth in numbers from American university trained scholars is "The Poems and Amynatas of Thomas Randolph," edited by John



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from old print reproduced in "The Poems and Amynatas of Thomas Randolph," by John Jay Parry; Yale University Press

## Birthplace of Thomas Randolph

Jay Parry, Ph. D., and published by the Yale University Press. Much learning has been expended in the preparation of this volume, but the question persists as to whether it was worth while.

Charles Rann Kennedy, whose "Servant in the House" brought him fame, has a new book of the same symbolic sort in "The Rib of the Man."

A translation of Kornilov's "Modern Russian History," brought down to 1916 by the translator and published in New York recently, is proving serviceable at this time, and also singularly accurate in its forecasts.

Alice Duer Miller, a rival and peer of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman in satiric power used for championship of her sex, has a collection of amusing and caustic verse, "Women and People," just issued.

Starr King, a Unitarian clergyman, nature lover, and patriot, who is credited with having saved California to the Union in 1861 and who is known in New England as one of the first persons to write with any adequacy about the beauties of nature in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, has at last found a biographer in William Day Simonds of Oakland, Cal.

Brian Hooker, one of Yale University's most ardent lovers of the aesthetic, a writer of poems and opera librettos, and altogether a man of "taste," joins with Vachel Lindsay, the poet, in eulogy and superlative prophecy as he contemplates the present and future function of motion pictures. Before our eyes they will verify history and fable and romance. The argument is in the April Century.

## FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France.—M. Henri de Régner has brought out a novel which does not touch on the subject of the war, having been completed just before its outbreak. "L'Illusion Héroïque de Tito Bassi" is the title of the book. It is the story of the life of an Italian boy, and it contains some wonderful descriptions of Italian scenery in that rhythmic language of which M. de Régner is master in prose as well as in verse.

M. Benjamin Vallotton, a French Swiss, writes very sympathetically of Alsace in his "On chagerrait plutôt le cœur de place."

M. Pol Neveux has written another book on Champagne, "La Douce enfance de Thierry Seneux" (Payard, publisher). The scene is chiefly laid at Rheims and the period is that following on the war of 1870.

"Sous leur Dictée," by Pierre Mille, the writer who contributes such delightful "nouvelles" to the journal. The book is a collection of these "nouvelles" written on the spur of the moment, and manifesting that closeness of observation which is one of the salient characteristics of the author.

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El Imparcial, published the replies, which have been gathered into a little volume under the title of "Don Quixote à Paris et dans les tranchées." Many of the writers regard Don Quixote as the emblem of French chivalry. The publishers are the Centre d'Etudes Franco-Hispaniques de l'Université de Paris.

DAYS OF IDLENESS  
SPENT IN PATAGONIA

"Idle Days in Patagonia." By William H. Hudson. E. P. Dutton & Co. New York City. \$1.50 net.

In this book, by an author deemed by many critics to be one of the contemporary masters of English prose, the reader will find, as in other of his books, that same interesting blending of acute observation of nature with sage interpretation of the life of humanity which makes the writings of Thoreau attractive to a circle of readers with varying tastes in literature. A lover of sport, an ornithologist or ethnologist, a painter of landscapes, a thinker on the interactions of nature

and humanity, and an analyst of the technique of language as medium for artistic expression of emotions and thoughts, may find in these loosely strung and apparently uncoordinated chapters that which gives pleasure. Life lived in the solitudes of the Patagonian plains or within the remote and isolated coast town of El Carmen at the mouth of the Rio Negro has enabled this sensitive and reflective Englishman to discriminate between the ephemeral and the enduring, the worthwhile and the worthless phases of civilization. Hence while he nominally deals with birds and beasts and savages, and pictures the external conditions of one of the least known regions of the world, he at the same time touches upon and makes more intelligible some of the deepest problems of man's physical and social evolution.

Fortunately, while the local book-seller has some difficult pecuniary problems to solve as best he or she may, he also is seeing the dawning of a day when he can count on a better grade of clerks than have been available for the past generation. People who buy books, either by telephone call or by personal visits to and browsing about the shops, will admit that for some time there has been room for improvement here. Youth, ignorance of literature and relative indifference to making a sale have been characteristic of many salesmen and saleswomen, or, as used to be said, book-clerks. Anything like education of persons in the art of mediating in the transfer of a book from a shop counter to a buyer's hands on its way to a library shelf or study table, has been lacking. But the omission is being supplied in part, in at least two of the large cities, New York and Philadelphia.

Study of the curriculum of the Philadelphia booksellers' school, supported by the city and carried on evenings in one of the leading high schools, awakens nothing but gratitude for the innovation, and envy for citizens of a burgh who can count on going into a shop and meeting a clerk who not only can give the title of a new novel by the dean of American literature (without having to be told who the dean is) and discriminate between the output of publisher A, who has standards of taste, and publisher B, who has not, but also can show signs of intelligence and sympathetic understanding if the names of any of the Lake school of poets or the Concord group of authors are mentioned.

That there are clerks in Philadelphia stores now who have a rather broad grounding in past as well as contemporary literature, is clear from the examinations which some of them have faced during the past year and passed successfully. Lay book buyer and reader, how would you like to have undergone a test on works of biography, with questions like these? What relation was Cross to George Eliot? Trevelyan to Macaulay? Lockhart to Scott? Why are the parallel lives of Plutarch so named? Supposing your favorite form of prose is autobiography, can you tell which autobiography Goethe liked best, or what autobiographer escaped from prison, or why the autobiographies of Celine, St. Augustine and Rousseau are considered the models of three distinct types of self-disclosure? Mayhap you might like to talk essays with the bookshop clerk. Would it be pleasant to have him or her have an opinion as to who ranks next to Lamb among English essayists, even though you might not agree with his or her decision? Would you rather have your clerk say Henry Wordsworth Longfellow or Henry Wadsworth Longfellow? If you wanted to buy a novel based on the life of Alexander Hamilton, would it satisfy you to get Mrs. Atherton's book, or would you like also to have proof that your clerk knew the difference between William, Alexander and Cosmo Hamilton?

MARCH NUMBER OF  
THE ROUND TABLE

The Round Table (March), a quarterly review of the politics of the British Empire conducted cooperatively by citizens within the imperial realm, reflects opinions and surveys, trends of a day and time admittedly epoch-marking for the empire and for the world. None the less weighty because anonymous are the dissertations in this number on "Prussianism and American Ideals," "The United States and Future Peace," "The War Conference of the Empire," and "The New German Empire." They are of a kind that deserve careful reading by publicists and thoughtful citizens of all nations, but especially the Anglo-American sort. Add to these essays, the up-to-date historical narratives describing methods of German ascendancy practiced since 1914 in Belgium, Bohemia and the Ottoman Empire, and the summaries of recent major events in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, and it must be apparent to the onlooker that this quarterly furnishes an extraordinarily useful service to the constituency it exists to inform and educate.

Citizens of the United States who chance to read it will be pleased to find with what fairness and good sense the policy of the Wilson Administration toward the Allies and toward Germany has been analyzed, and how much good will toward and intelligent appreciation of the possibilities of the League to Enforce Peace are shown by the British contributors as well as by the New York correspondent who writes on "The United States and Future Peace."

It is from a British contributor that this comment on the severing of diplomatic relations with Germany by the United States comes: "Is it not certain now that the disciples of absolutism and ascendancy can never again set out to violate the peace and public order of the world in the belief that the forces of the American democracy will stand aside? And if any international system can be created when the war is over to guarantee the world against these doctrines, is it not certain now that Mrs. Wilson's pledge will be confirmed and that the United States will take its full and effective share therein. . . . At last, and after many years, that far-off schism between colonies and motherland, between the United States and Great Britain, is to be repaired?"

CHICAGO'S WELFARE WORK  
A survey of the charitable work and other activities that minister to the pleasure and well-being of the people of Chicago has been made and is published by A. C. McClure & Co. The volume contains much valuable information and is edited by Harvey C. Carbaugh.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

Booksellers in the United States are not lying on downy beds of ease today. It is true that sales for the year 1916 were much greater in volume and in gross profit than anyone supposed in 1914-1915 that they would be or could be with the war on. Moreover, by increasing the retail price of some books of all classes both publishers and booksellers have been able to make returns exceed outgo. Nevertheless, after all is said, it still remains true that the bookseller as such is more or less troubled by his outlook.

First, he faces the criticism of the standardization or efficiency expert, who, after recent investigation, claims that as a rule the retailer does his business wastefully, and ignorantly too, so far as knowing what his costs of administration are. Then the bookseller, hardly reconciled as yet to the competition he meets from the department store, wants to know now if his next competitor is to be the public library. He is quite content to have the latter bulletin the latest books in any way it pleases, by its own bulletin boards, by the local press, and by its collaboration with the public schools. But is the library also to take orders for new books, and be the go-between in mediating between the reader and the publisher, with the local dealer left stranded on the beach of adversity? There are possibilities of the kind, that, if recent indications are prophetic, may become actualities. Relations between many librarians and many local booksellers have been strained for some time; and not a few libraries deal directly with jobbers in the large publishing centers like Boston, New York and Chicago in buying books for their town and city libraries. A logical next step might be inducing bookbuyers who seek counsel from the library to do likewise.

Happily there have been signs of late that book publishers have come to see that it is a short-sighted policy to help make extinct the business of men who are venders of books and nothing but books; and librarians without any local patriotism or any disposition to conserve the interests of the local booksellers are finding it more difficult to get from publishers their old discounts and accommodations. But the jobbers have yet to be converted.

Fortunately, while the local book-seller has some difficult pecuniary problems to solve as best he or she may, he also is seeing the dawning of a day when he can count on a better grade of clerks than have been available for the past generation. People who buy books, either by telephone call or by personal visits to and browsing about the shops, will admit that for some time there has been room for improvement here. Youth, ignorance of literature and relative indifference to making a sale have been characteristic of many salesmen and saleswomen, or, as used to be said, book-clerks. Anything like education of persons in the art of mediating in the transfer of a book from a shop counter to a buyer's hands on its way to a library shelf or study table, has been lacking. But the omission is being supplied in part, in at least two of the large cities, New York and Philadelphia.

Study of the curriculum of the Philadelphia booksellers' school, supported by the city and carried on evenings in one of the leading high schools, awakens nothing but gratitude for the innovation, and envy for citizens of a burgh who can count on going into a shop and meeting a clerk who not only can give the title of a new novel by the dean of American literature (without having to be told who the dean is) and discriminate between the output of publisher A, who has standards of taste, and publisher B, who has not, but also can show signs of intelligence and sympathetic understanding if the names of any of the Lake school of poets or the Concord group of authors are mentioned.

That there are clerks in Philadelphia stores now who have a rather broad grounding in past as well as contemporary literature, is clear from the examinations which some of them have faced during the past year and passed successfully. Lay book buyer and reader, how would you like to have undergone a test on works of biography, with questions like these? What relation was Cross to George Eliot? Trevelyan to Macaulay? Lockhart to Scott? Why are the parallel lives of Plutarch so named? Supposing your favorite form of prose is autobiography, can you tell which autobiography Goethe liked best, or what autobiographer escaped from prison, or why the autobiographies of Celine, St. Augustine and Rousseau are considered the models of three distinct types of self-disclosure? Mayhap you might like to talk essays with the bookshop clerk. Would it be pleasant to have him or her have an opinion as to who ranks next to Lamb among English essayists, even though you might not agree with his or her decision? Would you rather have your clerk say Henry Wordsworth Longfellow or Henry Wadsworth Longfellow? If you wanted to buy a novel based on the life of Alexander Hamilton, would it satisfy you to get Mrs. Atherton's book, or would you like also to have proof that your clerk knew the difference between William, Alexander and Cosmo Hamilton?

A cynic can run over the examinations which these Philadelphia clerks have passed dealing with the history, bibliography and criticism of literature and find all manner of material for jests of a smart kind. But the same man would succumb to these clerks' superior service if he happened into a shop where any one or more of them served. Why? Because there is an intellectual background, a cultural basis—shallow perhaps,

but nevertheless present—which a mere merchandise-selling clerk cannot have. The moral of which is that, though they are novices in many cases, these specially trained clerks are proving that they can sell more goods than veterans who have not had the special training.

MR. FILLEBROWN  
ON LAND TAXATION

"The Natural Principles of Taxation." By C. B. Filiebrown. A. C. McClure & Co. Chicago. \$1.50.

Part one of this latest volume by one of the first and one of the most prolific writers in the United States on the technique and ethics of land taxation has to do with the contributions that Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Patrick Edward Dove, Edwin Burgess, Sir John Macdonell, Henry George, Edward McGlynn and Thomas G. Shearman made, each in his own time and way, to a solution of the problem. Part two deals with the threefold support upon which the single tax theory rests; the concepts of rent and property as they shape society's attitude toward land; taxation and housing; a study of Henry George's career as a thinker and his relations with the professional economists; the relation of academic students of social science to the single tax; and the author's already well known and widely circulated catechism of natural taxation. In an appendix Mr. Filiebrown deals with the indefensible claim that the Physiocrats and Thomas Spence, William Ogilvie, Thomas Paine and Herbert Spencer were in some near or remote sense expositors of the taxation of economic rent.

In part one the author discloses mastery of the art of concise and orderly statement of biographical facts, and apt quotation from the writings of the men he deals with. The most constructive and illuminating chapter is the one dealing with Thomas G. Shearman, too long neglected and underrated. A somewhat similar neglect and undervaluation is proved in the case of Sir John Macdonell, whose versatility and utility as a publicist and jurist have obscured for his British contemporaries the searching contributions he made earlier in his career, to the indictment of the land holding and taxing system of his Nation.

In part two Mr. Filiebrown reiterates positions previously affirmed and proclaimed distrust of the methods of the single tax propaganda which have obtained in the United States; he calls for a new trial with a change of venue; he disavows the hope of a wholesale conversion of the world to a following of Henry George and his writings in toto; he repudiates for himself and for wise men enlisted in the "natural tax" movement any claim that private property in land is illegitimate. Nor does he champion nationalization of land with its enlargement of Government functions. He seems to be quite willing to "strike out de novo for a science of natural revenue, if needs be, sans Spencer, sans George, sans theories, sans speculations." As his own venture in stating what this system of natural revenue should be based upon, he has contributed his catechism on the socialization of economic rent, or, to put it in a different way, on the appropriation for community ends of values distinctly created by the community.

## SWISS NOTES

BERNE, Switzerland—"Ihre Berge," by Hans Morgenthaler (Orell Füssli Company), is a forceful little book, giving impressions and descriptions of the Swiss Alps. The writer, who is both an artist and a mountaineer, describes some of the most remarkable experiences. Mr. Morgenthaler is a "Hochtourist"—the higher and wilder the mountains the more he enjoys them. He is their friend. He speaks to them, they speak to him. As vivid as his style are also the 33 drawings with which he has illustrated his book.

Messrs. Bopp & Co., Zürich, have published an illustrated edition of J. Rudolf Rahn's "Wanderungen im Tessin." The special demand for this book has been created by the soldiers who have been guarding the southern frontier. Colonel Nabholz prefaces the work by a short summary of the history of the Canton of Tessin. Professor Rahn is also the famous author of the "History of Swiss Art." "Wanderungen im Tessin" was first published in 1883 as part of "Kunst und Wanderstudien aus der Schweiz," a work which Professor Rahn dedicated to his friend, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.

Hans Waldmann, the Burgomaster of Zürich, who added so much interest to this city's historical development, is still a favorite subject for both the writer and the historian. Benno Schwabe of Basel have published a new work on this famous character of Swiss history, "Hans Waldmanns letzte Tage," by Emanuel Stickerberger. It is a literary work and as such, it is claimed, lacks a certain historical truthfulness.

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## BOSTON EVENING SCHOOLS TO END SESSION TONIGHT

Diplomas to Be Awarded to About 900 Graduates, While Certificates Will Be Granted to Approximately 8000

Closing exercises of the Boston evening schools will be held this evening when diplomas will be awarded to approximately 900 graduates of the high and elementary schools. In addition, certificates for proficiency in study will be given to about 8000 students. The school has been in session since the first of October, a period of 24 school weeks.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent, will address the pupils of the Central Evening High School. Other school officials will speak at other schools. At the Dorchester Evening Commercial High School there will be a presentation of a modern business office. Mayor James M. Curley will give an address and Henry Abrahams will present the diplomas. The public and private evening schools of Boston are the general subject of the program at the Boston Evening School. At the Phillips Brooks and other schools the programs will be essentially patriotic.

The high schools which were formerly academic are today, with one exception, commercial high schools in which the pupils are guided to choose a particular course having a definite object in view. In the Central Evening High School practically every subject offered in the day schools is included in the curriculum and this school is prepared to offer, in addition, instruction in any subject for which there is a demand on the part of the pupils or on the part of the community. The modern language courses in Italian and in Spanish have been approved by the Board of Superintendents as accredited courses for Boston's day school teachers in connection with their promotional examinations.

In the evening elementary schools there has been an important change in the character of the work undertaken and in the character of the pupils who attend these schools for the reason that the schools have become during the last decade, to all intents and purposes, practically nothing except schools for immigrants.

The alien-born pupils are of two classes, first, illiterate minors between 16 and 21 years of age who under the laws of the Commonwealth are compelled to attend evening schools while such schools are in session, and adults who attend voluntarily. Boston's experience has been that a greater proportion of adults than of minors attend these schools.

Citizenship classes are conducted under a system of cooperation established by the school authorities with the United States Bureau of Naturalization. Naturalization officials present every applicant for first papers with a card giving the location of the evening elementary schools and inviting his attendance at the school nearest to his residence. Every applicant for second papers who fails to qualify for citizenship because of ignorance of the English language or of United States history and system of government is urged and practically coerced into attendance at one of the advanced citizenship classes.

The teachers in charge of these classes have worked out a new course of study which places emphasis on the essential facts of United States history, and Government so that the petitioner will have an adequate conception of what his oath of allegiance really means. In addition, special training is provided to inculcate appreciation of American customs, traditions, institutions and ideals, so that the prospective citizens may be not merely partakers of American liberties and opportunities but actual contributors to the common welfare.

## COAL MEN'S TRIAL SET FOR MAY 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal officials have set May 7 as the date for trial of the 108 soft coal companies and 66 officers indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for alleged violations of the Sherman antitrust act. Counsel for the defendants will take no steps to have the indictments set aside and will not change their pleas of not guilty. Chief counsel for the defendants are Henry A. Wise, George Gordon Battle and John B. Stanchfield. The Government will be represented by Frank M. Swacker, assistant Attorney-General, who handled the case before the grand jury, and he will be assisted by two special prosecutors.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN TO MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York city's army of school children, estimated at nearly 1,000,000, will be asked to assemble in their school buildings April 2. The plan is to have the children sing patriotic airs, salute the flag and adopt appropriate resolutions of loyalty to be sent to President Wilson. Not only the public schools, which have an average attendance in this city of nearly 800,000, but also the parochial and private schools are included in the request.

## CITY COMMITTEE DINER

The Somerville Republican City Committee was entertained with a dinner at the Boston City Club last night by Senator Charles Eldridge and Representatives William W. Kennard, Harvey E. Frost, William Fleming, Joseph O. Knox, William P. French and Joseph H. Perry. Mr. Perry was chairman of the meeting.

## REAL ESTATE

Florence London has purchased from Samuel Bloom, deed coming through William London, the four-story brick house with basement and a lot of land containing 1706 square feet, located on the corner of Brighton Street and Elder Place, in the West End. The total taxed valuation is \$12,000, of which \$3800 applies on the land.

Papers have also gone to record today from Wilbur H. Powers to Antoinette A. Pierce, conveying title to the brick dwelling house and lot of land at 41 Strathmore Road, Brighton. This estate is assessed for \$18,300, which includes \$3300 on the 4653 square feet of land.

Another sale was closed by Charles E. Young, owner of a frame house and 5818 square feet of land, situated at 24 and 26 Bentley Street. The estate is assessed for \$8000, and \$1500 of this amount is carried on the land. Grace D. Hatch is the new owner.

John F. McNamara has placed a deed on record from Sarah Nolan, owner of the lot of land at 42 Waverly Street, Brighton. There is a small frame house valued at \$800, and the total assessment amounts to \$1600.

**DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY**  
George B. Hastings bought from Clifford M. Mowatt, three new apartment houses situated at 34, 36 and 38 Wentworth Street, Dorchester. The houses being new are not assessed as yet, but the 10,614 square feet of land is taxed at \$2000.

George F. Eddy et al sold to Jacob H. Goodman the 2½ story frame residence property at 86 Howland Street, Roxbury. There is a land area of 8771 square feet valued at \$4200, also made part of the \$9000 assessment. Jacob H. Goodman also sells a 2½ story frame house and 4439 square feet of land situated at 9 Gannett Street to Esther Cohen. This property is taxed \$5800, including \$1800 carried on the lot.

John Glibridge and wife have placed a deed on record from Katherine Buchholz, owner of a 2½ story frame house and 3157 square feet of land at 20 Atherton Street, Roxbury. The total assessment of this parcel is \$3600, which includes \$1400 on the lot.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Stuart St., 48, Ward 7: Boston Oil & Gasoline Co., W. J. Hatch; brick oil station.  
Symmes St., 46 rear, Ward 23: John Kippenberg, H. Brooks; brick garage.  
Boulevard ter., 24 rear, Ward 25: Lena H. Hawkes, Keller Construction Co.; brick garage.  
Farrington Rd., 121, Ward 10: G. B. Aidcardi, F. A. Norcross; brick stores.

## PAYMENT SOUGHT FOR BOSTON NOTE OF 137 YEARS AGO

Mayor Curley of Boston has asked of the law department of the city an opinion as to the legality of a \$1000 promissory note issued by the City of Boston in 1780, payment of which is being sought by Thomas Daws, 121 Chester Road, Watford, Herts, England.

Following is the text of the letter received by Mayor Curley from Mr. Daws yesterday:  
"I am in possession (and the owner) of a promissory note issued by the City of Boston in 1780 for the sum of £1000 and interest—a copy of which is hereto annexed—and I should be glad if you would inform me where and to whom I am to apply for payment of the same."  
"I have been in communication with the Secretary of the United States Treasury at Washington on this matter and he has referred me to you." The copy of the note reads:  
"No. 514. Boston, July 3, 1780.  
"I promise to pay to John Bradford Esq or order, One Thousand pounds out of the next tax with interest until paid; so much he lends as part of Two Hundred Thousand pounds, voted the 9th and 14th inst for the sole purpose of carrying on the war."  
"David Jeffries, Town Treasurer."  
"Indorsed, interest 6.50. J. Bradford."

## RAILROADS PAYING BACK WAGES TO MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Railroads here Wednesday began paying under the Adamson Law the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy paying \$50,000 to trainmen and the Chicago & Northwestern \$25,000 to switchmen.

## SIMMONS COLLEGE

Commencement week program at Simmons College is as follows: Sunday, June 9, baccalaureate and supper at the college; Monday, June 11, senior prom; Tuesday afternoon, garden party; Tuesday evening, presentation of steps by seniors to juniors, Glee Club concert and dance; Wednesday noon, commencement, followed by the alumnae luncheon and meeting; Wednesday evening, president Henry LeFavours' reception and Thursday, the senior class luncheon.

## SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE

Charles S. Williams, United States Trade Commissioner appointed to investigate conditions in South Africa, Near East and India for the hardware of the United States manufacturing firms, is conferring with business firms in Boston and New England interested in the development of such trade today. He is making his headquarters at the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. He will conclude his visit to Boston tomorrow afternoon.

## BUDGET HEARINGS BEFORE COUNCIL COMING TO CLOSE

Heads of Boston City Departments Probably Will Finish Explaining Estimates Today

Clerks of the various district courts were heard yesterday by the members of the Boston City Council as committee on appropriations during the review of the segregated budget. The councilmen will probably finish examining the heads of the different departments today and thus conclude the public hearings on the budget.

The Finance Committee is to meet tomorrow afternoon to consider the \$800,000 street loan to be expended in accepting, laying out and improving new streets throughout the city under the administration of the Board of Street Commissioners.

The Finance Committee also will have before it for consideration the special \$500,000 loan order for use entirely on radial highway widenings. The streets to be widened are repaved with the money to be secured in this loan if the council authorizes it: Morton Street, West Roxbury; Faneuil Street, Brighton; Chelsea Street, Charlestown, and North Beacon Street, Boston.

Wilfred Bolster, chief justice of the Boston municipal courts, explained his budget of proposed expenditures for the next year. He complained to the councilmen of "long distance inquiry and criticism" of his court expenditures.

Explaining that he favored the theory of segregation of appropriation items, the judge criticized the Mayor's plan of having this year's salary raises become effective June 1. "I do not regard that date as of the slightest consequence in those cases of employees who are directly under the control of the courts," he said.

Joseph H. Keen, probation officer of the Roxbury District Court, declared that at expense of \$9300 the probation system last year saved \$46,357.52. He maintained that these figures justified the requested appropriation of \$10,600 for the present year.

Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Civil Court, and Sheriff John Quinn are both summoned to appear before the Council committee on appropriations this afternoon and explain their budgets for the coming year. Clerk Campbell has been in dispute with the Council, the Mayor and the Finance Commission over the manner of preparing and presenting his budget. He maintains that he has given them all the segregation in his accounts that he can, declaring that he cannot and will not be held responsible for offices conducted and under the control of other men. The Mayor, the Finance Commission and the Council have maintained that Clerk Campbell has not given them the assistance they have demanded and they insist that he still do so.

## NEW ORLEANS PLANS BIG IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Four more units are to be added to the municipal cotton warehouse, doubling its capacity; the municipal grain elevator is to be increased so as to be able to handle 3,500,000 bushels in the place of the 2,000,000 bushels now handled, and at least three new wharves are to be built here as the result of the sale of \$3,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 gold bonds issued by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans in 1915.

## STORY OF ISRAH GIVEN

A graphic presentation of the story of the prophet Isaiah was given last night in Tremont Temple by the Peabody House Players, who proved that it is quite possible in the Twentieth Century to give, through dramatics, realistic pictures of Bible times. Music by a Syrian orchestra and Palestinian costumes and properties helped to create the desired atmosphere, which was increased by the singing of the Celestial Chorus, in which members of the Malden Religious Educational School participated. The dramatization was written by Mrs. Eleanor Wood Whitman of the Elizabeth Peabody House. Proceeds will go to the Armenian, Syrian and Jewish relief fund.

## MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION

It has been agreed by the members on the Committee on Social Welfare of the Massachusetts Legislature to recommend that the recently organized Minimum Wage Commission be given another trial of one year with practically the same power as at present. Several bills have been presented to the Legislature this year to discontinue the commission.

## WORKMEN'S HOMES FAVORED

In a bill reported in the Massachusetts House today by the Committee on Social Welfare, an appropriation of \$50,000 is provided for use by the State Homestead Commission in erecting workmen's homes, and to be sold to workmen on the installment plan.

## COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—"The first duty of every American citizen is to his country, instead of to his political party." Vice-President Marshall declared at a meeting of the Democratic State committee and other Democratic leaders here.

## AT THE THEATERS

Copley—"The Liars," 8:10.  
Hollis—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:10.  
Keith—"Vaudeville," 7:45.  
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.  
Shubert—"The Blue Paradise," 8:10.  
Matinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10 ("A Doll's House," Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Shubert, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10.

## SHIPPING NEWS

After completing its season's service between Key West and Havana, the steamer Governor Cobb has returned north under command of Captain Ingalls, and is to be overhauled before starting on the Boston-St. Johns route for the summer. The steamer made a port in this country today from Key West, and is the craft that carried Ambassador James Gerard from Havana to Key West, on the last ocean lap of his journey from Germany to the United States after diplomatic relations had been broken off between the two nations.

Groundfish arrivals today were: Str Crest 110,000 pounds, Sir Surf 90,000, schrs Elizabeth W. Nunan 19,300, Elsie G. Silva 19,450, and Mary De Costa 11,100. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6@7, steak cod \$9.25@12, market cod \$5@7, pollock \$7.25@11, large hake \$12, small hake \$8, and cusk \$8.50.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to the schooner Mildred May with cured fish.

Efforts were made by crew of the schooner Elizabeth W. Nunan to locate tilefish, and the vessel set trawls 90 miles south of Nantucket. Four tilefish were found, and plenty of dogfish, so the skipper returned north and brought in 19,300 pounds haddock, cod, pollock, hake and cusk from New England fishing grounds, arriving here today.

## WEIGHING BILL IS NOT INDORSED BY COMMITTEE

The legislative committee on Mercantile Affairs, in executive session today, voted unanimously to report "no legislation necessary" on the recommendations of the Commissioner of Weights and Measures providing for the sale of bread, coal, coke, charcoal and kindling wood by weight only, and for the appointment of weighers of coal, coke and charcoal by city officials to be certified by the commissioner.

The committee reported "leave to withdraw" on the Governor's message relative to cooperative societies (Senate 383).

With four dissenters, the committee reported adversely on the bill providing for a board of censors of motion pictures. The dissenters are Representatives Odlin, Harrington, Clauss and Parker.

On the bill to regulate the sale of stocks in mining companies, the committee was unable to come to a decision and it was voted that a poll be taken of all the members.

The committee voted to report favorably the bill providing that itinerant vendors may give bond instead of deposit (House 1000).

## COAL DEALERS PLEDGE SUPPORT

Resolutions upholding the course of President Wilson in preparedness measures and pledging future support were adopted at the morning session of the annual convention of the New England Coal Dealers Association in Horticultural Hall, Boston, today. It was further voted to send a copy to the President and to the congressmen from the New England States.

A. D. Thomason spoke on the car demurrage question in New England and a general discussion on the subject was held. This afternoon, Edward W. Parker, director of the anthracite bureau of information at Wilkes Barre, Pa., will address the convention. The report of the nominating committee was rendered this morning and the following officers chosen: President, W. A. Clark, re-elected; treasurer, George A. Sheldon, re-elected; vice-presidents, Lyman K. Lee for Maine, N. E. Pierce for Vermont, George E. Shaw for Rhode Island, H. A. Oskood for New Hampshire, E. A. Webster for Massachusetts and J. P. McCusker for Connecticut. The convention closes today.

## NO EGG ROLLING THIS YEAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Egg rolling in the White House grounds on Easter Monday, a custom almost as old as the White House itself, will be abandoned this year because of the international situation and the grounds around the Washington Monument will be closed.

## SOUTH AMERICA TO BE HARVARD LECTURES TOPIC

A series of special lectures on the South American countries has been planned at Harvard in connection with one of the college courses dealing with the history of South America. The lectures will be delivered by the following persons: Prof. J. Bravo Lanza, Commercial Institute, Valparaiso, Chile; Phanor J. Eder of New York, an authority on Colombia; Francisco J. Pezet, former minister from Peru to the United States; Prof. Leo S. Rowe, University of Pennsylvania; Romulo S. Naon, ambassador from Argentina to the United States. The lectures will be open to all members of the university.

At the last meeting of the president and fellows of Harvard College 11 appointments were confirmed, 29 fellowships and scholarships awarded, and 17 Sheldon fellowships were assigned to members of the graduate schools. Prof. Albert Sauveur was granted leave of absence for the first half of the academic year of 1917-18, and the resignation of Malcolm McLeod as an instructor in English was accepted.

The Sheldon teaching fellowships were awarded as follows: William J. Crozier, zoology; Raphael Demos, philosophy; William E. Farnham, modern languages; Herbert Feis, economics; John R. Green, law; Albert R. C. Haas, botany; Norris F. Hall, chemistry; Harold C. Marston Morse, mathematics; Hyder E. Rollins, modern languages; Harold St. John, botany; Ray E. Torrey, botany; Arthur C. Walton, zoology; John H. Williams, economics; Emanuel Amursky, Howard G. Bennett, Ronald M. Foster and Charles L. Sherman, for study and travel.

Among the appointments were the following: Alfred C. Redfield, assistant in chemistry; Alfred C. Hanford, instructor in government; George F. Nide and Brackett K. Thoroughgood, instructors in engineering; Addison W. Moore, instructor in philosophy; James B. Conant, instructor in chemistry; Fitzroy Carrington, lecturer on history of engraving; Edward W. Forbes, lecturer on fine arts; George P. Winship, lecturer on history of printing. The special scholarship awards were as follows: S. D. Malouf 3dv, P. R. Doolin '20, A. W. Marget '20, L. M. Davidoff '20, C. T. Chu '17, J. W. Merrett '20, L. W. Smith '20, E. N. Leonard '20, P. B. Flanders '20, William Snow '18, and J. Levy '18 who received the Boston newsboys scholarship.

## BROOKLINE TOWN MEETING VOTES APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations amounting to \$125,282.80 were passed last night at the annual Brookline town meeting, adjourned from last week. An emergency appropriation of \$5000 was also passed after Philip S. Parker, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, explained that a reserve fund was needed to meet possible demands, such as extra police and watchmen for the Water Department.

One appropriation called for \$27,500 for the purchase of motor-driven fire apparatus, and another provided \$10,000 for improvements to fire stations A and E. Other appropriations were as follows: Beaconfield Path over Boston & Albany tracks, \$8000; construction of Elliot Crescent and land damages, \$18,407; resurfacing Harvard Street from Harvard Square to School Street, \$27,000; sewer drainage for town buildings on Newton Street, \$13,500; improvement of land in rear of Town Hall, \$1500; surface drainage for certain areas in westerly part of town \$2100.

Acting as a special committee, former Gov. John L. Bates, Joseph Walker and Alfred D. Chandler, presented a report on town meeting membership in which it was declared that designated delegates-at-large could not be elected as members of the town meeting. As a result of this ruling it is expected that Walter Humphries, chairman of the School Committee, and George S. Baldwin, chairman of the Playground Commission, will resign as elected members to the town meeting and serve solely as delegates-at-large by virtue of holding the chairmanship of municipal boards.

## MISS FORBES GIVES PROGRAM OF SONATAS

Miss Claire Forbes, Pianist, Assisted by Miss Barbara Werner, Violinist, and Charles de Mailly, Flutist, Concert in Jordan Hall, afternoon of March 28. The program: Sonata, for piano and violin, Lekeu, Misses Forbes and Werner. Sonata for harpsichord and flute, Marcello, Miss Forbes and Mr. de Mailly. Sonata for piano, violin and flute, Couperin; Misses Forbes and Werner and Mr. de Mailly. Sonata for piano and violin, Piere; Misses Forbes and Werner.

Miss Forbes, the pianist, and Miss Werner, the violinist, expressed great warmth of feeling in their interpretation of the sonata by Lekeu which opened the program, and of the one by Piere which closed it. They perhaps laid the sentimental brush on more heavily than they needed to here and there; but they knew so well what they wanted to say, and they were so thoroughly ready in all technical particulars to say it, that they easily brought their listeners, for the time at all events, around to their way of thinking. They addressed their house with a sincerity of purpose and a certainty of purpose that were not to be resisted.

Lekeu's sonata finds its way into chamber music programs fairly often, having a sustained exaltation of mood that doubles appeals to serious players. In that regard it is like the composition in the same form by Franck, which is rapidly growing in favor with ensemble-playing pianists and violinists. It does not compare, however, with the Franck work in variety of rhythms, novelty of themes or forcefulness of harmonies. At the same time it does keep up its musical dignity and its emotional glow from first note to last. The Piere sonata which Miss Forbes and Miss Werner played last, makes a smaller pretense at formality than the Lekeu piece. Its style may be called vocal rather than instrumental. Its themes are phrases of song—of simple, popular song borrowed from the Middle Ages; they are never mere melodic abstractions taken from the books of the Seventeenth century contrapuntists. It is a simple conception, but none the less a beautiful one. It gets its strongest hold on the imagination of listeners in the second movement, a passage which nobody but the composer of the cantata, "The Children's Crusade," could have written.

The old-school pieces of music by the Venetian composer, Marcello, and the Parisian composer, Couperin, were delightfully performed, with Mr. de Mailly, the flute player, taking part. In the Marcello sonata Miss Forbes used a harpsichord as the accompanying instrument with quaint and learned effect.

## QUIET REPORTED IN CUBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Official news from Peru has been scant of late, but indications are that the political disturbances there have subsided. Reports which have reached here to the effect that the Cabinet resigned because the Minister of War had been censured are not supported by any information which has come through official channels.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

A bill providing for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention was yesterday afternoon reported by the Senate Ways and Means Committee. The committee has amended the bill passed by the House by cutting down the appropriation for "other expenses" from \$85,000 to \$50,000. The House bill provided for the expenditure of \$375,000, while the Senate Ways and Means Committee's bill provides for \$340,000.

## ARGENTINE CRAFT LAUNCHING AT THE FORE RIVER YARDS

Luncheon in Boston Precedes Ceremony Over Freight Steamer at the Quincy Plant

Before the launching today of the steamship Ingeniero Luis A. Huergo, built for the Argentine Government at the Fore River shipyards, a luncheon will be given at the Copley Plaza to the sponsor, Senora Obdulia Rivero de Caballero, wife of Commander Caballero of the Argentine Naval Commission, to the United States, and friends. Mayor Curley, Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and Joseph L. Whiton, Mayor of Quincy, are invited.

H. Gerrish Smith, vice-president of the corporation, will present the sponsor with a blue-enamelled gold bracelet watch at the luncheon. Those expected at the launching include: Commander Caballero, Lieut. N. Risotto, Capt. Campos Uruiza, Commander Carlos Brana, Lieutenant-Commander Brebbia of the Argentine Naval Commission; Lieut. A. Hodge, Valerio Masjoan, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Lundin and Miss J. Lundin of Cambridge, Ernesto Perez, Argentine Consul at New York; Ingeniero O. M. Figueroa of New York and the captain and officers of the Argentine transport Pampa.

Mr. Masjoan, a naval constructor and a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, superintended the construction of the vessel which is in an advanced stage, having its boilers and machinery installed and the smokestack in place. Early next month the steamer, which is to be a bulk oil carrier, is expected to take on a cargo for Argentina and start on its first trip, in command of Commander Brana.

In general appearance the Ingeniero Luis A. Huergo conforms to the typical bulk oil tanker design, having a poop, bridge and forecastle, two pole masts, one smokestack, with machinery located in the stern. Accommodations have been arranged under the forecastle deck for a carpenter shop, lamp room, paint room and stores. Under the bridge deck are located the cabins for the navigating officers and wireless operator, together with a large dining salon.

In the pump room are powerful pumps for transferring the oil cargo. In front of the pump room are 12 oil tanks, six each side of an oil-tight centerline bulkhead. These tanks have a stowage capacity for 1,370,000 gallons of oil. Separating the forward cargo oil tanks from the cargo hold is a cofferdam. In order to prevent any damage to cargo by oil leaking through from the adjacent tanks.

## TONG FIGHTS TO BE STOPPED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Mayors of Portland, Astoria and The Dalles, which are said by the police to be the three headquarter points of Chinese tong fighting in the Northwest, have joined in a notice to all Chinese residents that unless a peace pact shall be signed and ratified by the warring tongs by next Saturday morning, all Chinese in the three cities will be arrested and held in confinement until they can show their right to be in the United States.

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## TULANE WANTS SPECIAL COACH AT BASKETBALL

New Orleans University Has Been Handicapped by Having the Same Teacher for Football and Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—While Tulane University started the 1916-1917 basketball season with better prospects than last year, and with players who were pronounced as better material than the team was composed of last year, the five has had an unsuccessful season, and Manager McLeod of the team and others acquainted with the system of coaching employed at Tulane are unanimous as to this being the chief cause of the team's rather disappointing showing.

"Under the present coaching system it is practically impossible for Tulane to develop a championship team," said McLeod. "Coach Shaughnessy, who handled the team, is undoubtedly the best coach Tulane has ever had, and he is competent in every line of athletic endeavor. But it is impossible for Shaughnessy or any other man to coach football and basketball and give each sport the attention it requires."

Tulane was off to a late start in basketball this season. Shaughnessy's football work kept his attention until well into the winter. While this condition existed, Louisiana State, St. Stanislaus and other teams were well started with the indoor sport. These teams had played games by the time Tulane sounded the call for real practice. The advantage gained was apparent.

In its first game with St. Stanislaus, Tulane lost to the bay team by a small score. Foster Commenge's team was outwitted, outskilled, and several inches smaller than the Tulane players, but won in handy fashion by virtue of long practice and excellent team work. After Tulane had a little practice it easily overwhelmed the team. Tulane defeated Alabama and Texas A. and M., because these teams were decidedly weak ones. But, literally speaking, Tulane was never "right" during the year.

Tulane is out to reform athletics, and new policies are being used in several branches of sport. And to many the time appears ripe for a step in the direction of better basketball. The game is popular and financially a success. Baseball at Tulane a few years ago required a special coach, although it was a losing sport and depended upon other games for its support.

The logical way to run things would be a coach for football and track, and one for basketball. Basketball could be brought under the wing of the gymnasium director, but a special man for the sport is the needed thing. Manager McLeod, though he has not quite finished an outlined campaign for better basketball, is ready to put this matter before the Tulane board.

McLeod's idea of having Shaughnessy handle football and track, and a new man for basketball, is an ideal one, and would mean a better era of athletics for Tulane. And more to the point, the change is a probable one.

## COLLEGE TEAMS OF THE SOUTH REGAIN STARS

Athletes Who Went With State Militia to the Border Made Eligible by Southern I. A. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Amateur athletes who went to the border with the militia organizations of the State will be eligible to compete in collegiate games under the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association auspices, this year, according to Prof. Douglas Anderson, Tulane University's representative on the S. I. A. A. board.

These soldier athletes, even though they register in the last 30 days of the session, can compete, and the result is that several good men will be able to take their places on the teams of Southern colleges, though it had been thought that they would be barred on account of their absence part of the year on military duty along the Mexican border.

Under the ruling, Fritz Oakes, one of the South's best hurdlers and broad jumpers, will become a member again of the Tulane team which will try to defeat Louisiana State University in a dual meet this spring. He also will be seen in the S. I. A. A. championships. Practically every college which is a member of the association had one or more athletes, who were ineligible, owing to border service, until President Walker sent his decision to Professor Anderson. Georgia Technology, Louisiana State, Vanderbilt, Tulane and Mississippi A. & M. will be strengthened considerably in their track and field teams by the return of the militiamen.

## GIANTS 10, DALLAS 0

DALLAS, Tex.—The New York Giants ended their session in the Texas league Wednesday afternoon when they defeated Dallas by a score of 10 to 0. This is the same team that defeated the New York regulars by a score of 2 to 1 in the first game down here this spring. Since then the Giants have won nine straight from Texas league teams.

## TECHNOLOGY NOT TO DROP SPORTS SHOULD WAR COME

Will Carry Through Schedules if Possible—To Develop Men for Use in Emergency

It is not expected that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will follow the lead of Harvard and Princeton and cancel all athletic contests in the event of war, and unless some unforeseen circumstances arise or dual meets that have been arranged are canceled by the other colleges, Technology will complete its schedule as arranged.

Coach F. M. Kanaly of the track, when asked about the possibilities of Technology dropping athletics in the event of war, said:

"I can see no good reason why athletic contests should be dropped. Surely, if war comes, it will be a strenuous affair and will require men of physical fitness, and any preparation in that direction will be an aid to the cause."

Intercollegiate contests will not make light of the crisis. They will develop the men who take part in them to that state of physical fitness desired of men entering the Government service.

"England at the start of the present war canceled all athletic contests, but it was soon considered a mistake and within two months they were resumed."

"One of the chief exercises for new recruits in that country now is cross-country running, and it is my belief if men want to be ready for service there is no better method than by keeping up their regular athletic work, unless they enlist immediately."

## BRANCH RICKEY SUIT FILED IN CIRCUIT COURT

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The suit to restrain Branch Rickey from leaving the business management of the St. Louis American League Club to accept the presidency of the St. Louis National League Club was filed in the Circuit Court here Wednesday. The petition says that Rickey for some years past has been employed as manager and business manager of the plaintiff and that his chief duty was to obtain and keep accurate knowledge of baseball players throughout the United States.

Because of the nature of his services, which the petition describes as "special, unique and extraordinary," it is contended that Rickey has acquired a knowledge of the plaintiff's business secrets, and that no other person could be employed at this time to perform his duties.

Rickey made a contract for 1917 with the St. Louis American league club and then refused to continue his employment with the plaintiff, the petition states, after signing a contract with the St. Louis National league club at an increased salary. The petition also asks that all mail addressed to Rickey which concerns business of the St. Louis American league club be ordered turned over to the plaintiff.

## SETON HALL WINS FROM PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's baseball nine lost its opening game of the season here Wednesday afternoon, being shut out by Seton Hall, 4 to 0. Princeton manifested its lack of outdoor practice. Chaplin, who started in the box, was inclined to be unsteady and was hit freely in the five innings he was in. Savage, first-string pitcher on the freshman nine last year, relieved him in the sixth and was more effective, allowing only one run and striking out seven batters. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E.  
Seton Hall.....0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 6 1  
Princeton.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3  
Batteries—McMahon and Ullman; Chaplin, Savage and Driggs.

## PICKUPS

Konetchy showed some heavy batting for the Boston Braves yesterday, getting two hits in as many times at bat, and one of his hits was a home run.

Princeton's baseball team opened its season of 1917 yesterday and was defeated, 4 to 0. The Tigers appeared decidedly weak at bat getting only three hits in nine innings.

President Haughton of the Boston Nationals predicts a great season for his club. He is a splendid judge of a baseball player and after seeing the team train in the South figured it is much stronger than a year ago.

The Boston Red Sox broke into the winning column yesterday, defeating Brooklyn for the first time in their antiseason series. The victory was due chiefly to poor playing on the part of the National League champions.

Kavanaugh, former utility infielder for the Detroit Americans, is showing up remarkably well for Cleveland in the spring training work. He is playing first base and Manager Fohl expects him to do better than Gandil did in 1916.

## CINCINNATI 4, TOLEDO 3

PADUCAH, Ky.—The Cincinnati Nationals defeated R. P. Bresnahan's Toledo club here Wednesday, 4 to 3, in 11 innings. Boone's home run in the last half of the eleventh came within one run of tying the score, sending in two runs ahead of him.

## CHAMPION EVANS PLANS TO RETIRE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Charles Evans Jr., National amateur and open golf champion of America, announced Wednesday his purpose of retiring from golf tournaments after this year. He said that he had won all the honors within his reach and would try to round out his career before retiring by winning this year the National and Western amateur championships. He is retiring, he said, so that he can give more attention to his business.

## BOSTON DEFEATS NEW YORK CLUB BY 3 TO 0 SCORE

CORDELE, Ga.—The Boston Nationals defeated the New York Americans in an interleague exhibition game by the score of 3 to 0 here Wednesday afternoon. Due to a delay in arriving here, only 5½ innings were played, but that was enough to show that the Boston players are in fine shape and ready for the coming season.

Pitcher Nehf pitched the entire game for the winners, with Gowdy behind the bat, and the left-handed pitcher allowed but four hits. Caldwell and Love worked in the box for the New York club, and between them allowed the same number of hits. Taking it all the way through, it was a well played game.

Boston scored two runs in the second inning, and followed this by another score in the third inning. New York threatened to score several times and it was only by fine fielding and good all-round baseball that the victors were able to win the game with a shut out. The score:

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maraville, ss.....	2	0	1	0	0
Evers, 2b.....	1	0	0	0	0
Bailey, r.f.....	2	0	0	0	0
Twombly, c.....	1	0	0	0	0
Nage, l.f.....	2	0	1	0	0
Konetchy, 1b.....	2	0	1	0	0
Smith, 3b.....	2	0	1	0	0
Kelly, c.f.....	1	1	1	0	0
Collins, c.f.....	1	0	0	0	0
Walters, c.....	2	0	0	0	1
Nehf, p.....	2	0	0	1	0
Totals.....	17	4	18	9	0

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley, r.f.....	1	0	1	0	0
Hugh, l.f.....	3	1	0	0	0
Maisel, 2b.....	1	0	0	2	2
Pipp, 1b.....	2	0	0	0	0
Baker, 3b.....	2	0	0	0	0
L. Magee, c.f.....	3	1	2	0	0
Peckinpaugh, ss.....	3	1	1	2	1
Nunamaker, c.....	2	1	6	2	0
Walters, c.....	0	0	0	1	0
Caldwell, p.....	2	0	0	0	0
Love, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	20	4	15	17	0

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E.  
Braves.....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 3  
Runs—Konetchy, Kelly, Maraville, Evers—Peckinpaugh, Nunamaker, Home run—Konetchy. Two-base hits—Hugh, Nunamaker, Sacrifice hit—Maisel. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Nunamaker and Maisel. Hits—Off Caldwell, 4 in 3 innings; off Love, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Nehf, 2; by Caldwell, 5. First base on balls—Off Caldwell, 3; off Love, 1; off Nehf, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Nehf (Pipp and Gilhooley). Umpires—Hart and Tannhill. Time—1h. 20m.

## WHITEMORE STAR IN PINEHURST PLAY

PINEHURST, N. C.—P. W. Whittemore of Brooklyn has been playing golf here every day for the last 10 days and has done better than 72 on every round. He holds the amateur record for the season on each of three regular courses. Wednesday he repeated his recent feat of making a 68, or three strokes under par, on the championship course. He went out in 33 and came in in 35 in the afternoon. Whittemore and P. V. G. Carter played in a four ball match with Gilbert Nichols of Great Neck and Fred McLeod of the Columbia Club, the well-known professionals, and won by 3 and 2, with a best ball of 66 to the professionals' 67.

## PENNSYLVANIA YALE RACE SURE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The crews of Yale and the University of Pennsylvania will race on the Schuylkill River on April 7 regardless of war, it was announced Wednesday by Stanley Frehofer, manager of the Pennsylvania crew. It was agreed that the event could be held, he said, without affecting preparations at either university.

## LICHTER MAKES NEW PLUNGING RECORD

CHICAGO, Ill.—A new world's record was made when the Northwestern University and Chicago A. A. swimming teams met at the Association pool Wednesday. W. P. Lichter, C. A. A. swimmer, lowered the record in the 60-foot plunge from 18s. to 17.25s. Princlinn, another C. A. A. man, made the distance in 17.45s.

## CHICAGO TO AD RED CROSS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Part of the profits of the Chicago club of the American league will be donated to the American Red Cross if the United States becomes involved in war. C. A. Comiskey, owner of the club, announced Wednesday on his return from the training camp at Mineral Wells, Tex. "I think every club owner in the major leagues will do the same thing," Comiskey added.

## DETROIT RELEASES M'KEE

DETROIT, Mich.—Unconditional release of Catcher Ray McKee to San Francisco was announced by President F. J. Navin of the Detroit Americans today. McKee has been a member of Detroit's catching staff for three years.

## FINAL ROUND IN WOMEN'S PLAY AT PINEHURST CLUB

Miss Rosenthal Meets Mrs. Hurd in Annual North and South Title Golf Tourney

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss E. V. Rosenthal of the Ravalio Club of Chicago meets Mrs. J. V. Hurd of the Pittsburgh Country Club today in the final round of the first division play in the women's annual united North and South golf tournament on the links of the Pinehurst Country Club and a great contest is expected to take place as both of the players appear to be playing at their very best.

Miss Rosenthal won her way to the final round Wednesday by defeating Mrs. J. R. Price of Pittsburgh in the semifinals 3 and 1. The Chicago player was 2 down at the seventh, but worked up to up at the thirteenth. Mrs. Price drove into the pond on the way to the sixteenth and lost the match at the seventeenth, where Miss Rosenthal's drive reached the green.

Pinehurst was chiefly interested in the match between Mrs. Hurd and Miss Mildred Caverly of Philadelphia. Miss Caverly was partially stymied at the first and ninth going out and lost these two holes. All the others were halved on the outward journey. Miss Caverly missed short putts on the second and fifth and took three putts for a halve on the eighth after reaching the green 220 yards on her drive. Coming in Mrs. Hurd drove for the tenth into an unplayable position behind a tree and Miss Caverly reduced the standing to 1 down. This was the only hole lost by Mrs. Hurd in the entire contest. The Pittsburgh player won the next two holes and was still 3 up when the match ended at the sixteenth. The summary of the first division follows:

FIRST DIVISION—SEMPINAL ROUND  
Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Ravalio Club, defeated Mrs. J. R. Price, Pittsburgh, 3 and 1.  
Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh Country Club, defeated Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia, 3 and 2.

## LYNN FRANCHISE PURCHASED BY R. W. EMMONS, 2D

Prominent Yachtsman Will Transfer Eastern Club to Lawrence—Flynn Will Manage

LAWRENCE, Mass.—That this city will be represented by a strong team in the Eastern baseball league this year is the opinion of baseball followers here based on the announcement made today that R. W. Emmons 2d, prominent yachtsman and captain of the Harvard varsity football team in 1894, has purchased the franchise of the Lynn club and that it will be transferred to this city.

It is also announced that John Flynn of Providence, R. I., who handled the Springfield club of the Eastern league a year ago, will manage the Lawrence team this year.

The transaction was completed at a meeting of the Eastern league held in Boston Wednesday afternoon. It was also announced that New Haven, Springfield, Worcester and Portland would be the cities to compose the circuit this summer. A scheduled committee composed of W. E. Carey, Springfield; H. E. McMahon, Worcester; C. P. Lane Jr., Bridgeport; and M. J. Garrity, Portland, was appointed to draw up the dates for the season. The committee will hold its first meeting next Wednesday at Springfield. The schedule will be ratified at a meeting of the league to be held April 10.

Opening games have already been decided upon with Portland at Lawrence, Springfield at Worcester, Hartford at New London and Bridgeport at New Haven. These games will take place May 10.

Charles Coyne of Holyoke asked that a franchise be granted that city and the application was placed on a waiting list.

## TENNIS STARS IN INDOOR PLAY AT LONGWOOD

Three matches are scheduled for today in the annual invitation indoor lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club on the courts at Chestnut Hill. All of these matches are in the singles. H. D. Bretz will meet C. M. Bull Jr., Josiah Wheelwright will meet Count Otto Salm and H. G. M. Kelleher will meet I. C. Wright. Doubles matches will not start until tomorrow.

R. N. Williams 2d, United States singles outdoor champion, will defend his championship title and should he win it will give him permanent possession of the trophy as he won legs on it in 1915 and 1916. N. W. McKinney and H. D. Bretz vs. N. W. Niles and Richard Bishop, H. G. M. Kelleher vs. C. Wright, J. S. Pfaffman vs. J. D. E. Jones, H. A. McKinney.

H. G. M. Kelleher and J. S. Pfaffman vs. Josiah Wheelwright and G. T. Putnam vs. J. C. Wright and C. M. Bull Jr. vs. Niles and Richard Bishop, H. G. M. Kelleher vs. C. Wright, J. S. Pfaffman vs. J. D. E. Jones, H. A. McKinney.

H. G. M. Kelleher and J. S. Pfaffman vs. Josiah Wheelwright and G. T. Putnam vs. J. C. Wright and C. M. Bull Jr. vs. Niles and Richard Bishop, H. G. M. Kelleher vs. C. Wright, J. S. Pfaffman vs. J. D. E. Jones, H. A. McKinney.

## MISSOURI NAMES DR. W. E. MEANWELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Dr. W. E. Meanwell, assistant professor of physical education at the University of Wisconsin, was Wednesday elected director of athletics at the University of Missouri to succeed C. L. Brewer, who resigned to go to Michigan State Agricultural College. He will begin his duties here Aug. 1.

Dr. Meanwell, who was formerly director of the Public Athletic League at Baltimore, Md., for six years, has been director of the men's gymnasiums and basketball coach at Wisconsin. He is a graduate of the Yale School of Physical Education.

## RED SOX DEFEAT THE BROOKLYN CLUB BY 7 TO 5

Game Goes 10 Innings, and Is Won by Unsteadiness of Pitcher Cheney at the End

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In a 10-inning game that was featured with mid-season playing, the Boston Americans defeated the Brooklyn Nationals by 7 to 5 Wednesday afternoon in an exhibition contest here. The outcome was in doubt all the way, first one team having the advantage, and then the other. Walker and Lewis batted well for the winners, while Hoblitzell was the losing star of the contest.

Gainer worked well around first base and drove in the first run. The Brooklyn men fought hard for the game and really lost it through their lack of will. Miller's throw to third coming at a critical stage.

President H. H. Frazee announced before the game that Pitcher H. B. Leonard had signed his contract. They talked for about an hour before the team left the hotel for practice, and when the squad went on the field Leonard was going them.

The Red Sox did some good hitting but their victory was a hollow one, as they got their runs through Pitcher Cheney's unsteadiness. He gave three bases on balls in the tenth. With bases filled, Miller tried to catch Hoblitzell off third and threw wild. Hoblitzell scoring and Walker moving to third and scoring on Scott's fly.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Henriksen, r.f.....	4	0	4	5	0
Barry, 2b.....	4	0	4	5	0
Gainer, 1b.....	1	1	8	2	0
Hoblitzell, 1b.....	2	1	8	0	0
Lewis, l.f.....	4	2	3	0	0
Walker, c.f.....	4	2	2	1	0
Gardner, 3b.....	4	0	2	1	0
Scott, ss.....	4	0	0	4	0
Cady, c.....	2	1	1	1	0
Thomas, c.....	2	0	1	0	0
Jones, p.....	2	0	1	0	0
Mays, p.....	2	0	3	0	0
Totals.....	36	9	30	17	0

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston, r.f.....	5	1	2	0	0
Fabrique, ss.....	3	1	3	3	0
Daubert, 1b.....	4	0	12	1	0
Walker, 1b.....	1	1	3	1	0
Cutshaw, 2b.....	4	1	5	4	0
Myers, c.f.....	5	1	2	0	0
Olson, 3b.....	5	2	1	2	0
Meyers, c.....	1	0	1	0	0
Miller, c.....	4	3	0	0	0
Marquard, p.....	1	0	1	3	0
Coombs, p.....	2	1	0	1	0
Cheney, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	38	11	30	16	0

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E.  
Boston.....1 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 7  
Brooklyn.....0 0 4 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 5

Runs—Henriksen, Barry, Hoblitzell 2, Lewis, Walker 2, Johnston, Olson 2, Miller, Two-base hits—Lewis, Cady, Olson, Miller, Three-base hit—Olson, Home run—Walker. Hits—Off Marquard, 3 in 4 innings; off Coombs, 6 in 5 innings; off Cheney, no hits in 1 inning; off Jones, 4 in 5 innings; off Mays, 6 in 5 innings. Stolen bases—Johnston, Lewis, Sacrifice hits—Barry, Lewis, Sacrifice fly—Scott. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Jones, 4; off Coombs, 1; off Mays, 2; off Cheney, 2. Struck out—By Jones, 1; by Marquard 1; by Mays 1. Double plays—Cutshaw and Daubert; Gainer and Barry; Cady, Gardner and Gainer; Walker and Hoblitzell. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time—1h. 58m. Umpire-in-chief—O'Loughlin. Umpire on bases—Klem.

## ATLANTA GOLF PLAY ADVANCES

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. G. Anderson of Siwanoy was eliminated in the first round of the invitation golf tournament at the Druid Hills Club here Wednesday by V. R. Smith of Atlanta, who defeated him by 1 up in a 19-hole match. Louis Jacoby of New Orleans defeated George Adair of Atlanta, 1 up. Adair led the entrants Tuesday in the qualifying round with the low score of 81.

In other matches Thomas Prescott of Rome defeated F. E. Blossom of Yale, 2 up and 1 to play; Edward Beall of Uniontown, Pa., defeated John Sheldon of Macon, 1 up in 19 holes, and Perry Adair of Atlanta defeated C. M. Seiple of Atlanta, 3 up and 1 to play.

## GEORGE WHITTED SIGNS

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—George Whitted, after a two-hour conference Wednesday with President Baker and Manager Moran, decided to sign his contract with the Philadelphia Nationals. He gets an increase from \$4000 to \$5000 with a \$500 bonus. Niehoff is now the only holdout. The pitchers are in first-class form and ready to start regular duty any time.

## WASHINGTON & NASHVILLE 8

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A batting 7 in the sixth inning decided Wednesday's exhibition game between Washington and the Nashville Southern league club in favor of Washington, 6 to 3.

## BILLIARD PLAY CONTINUES FOR AMATEUR TITLE

Six Matches Scheduled for Today in Poggenburg Cup Tourney in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six more matches are scheduled for today in the first annual handicap amateur 18.2 ballline billiard tournament for the Poggenburg Memorial Cup. The three matches which are to be played this afternoon will bring E. T. Appleby against G. Gardner, Irving Lewine against C. P. Mathews and F. S. Appleby against W. Gershel. In the evening Jacob Klinger will play G. W. Spear, C. R. Lewis will play Julian Rice and G. T. Moon Jr. will play C. J. Steinbugler.

Six matches were played Wednesday, three in the afternoon and three in the evening. In winning his game against Julian Rice Wednesday evening F. S. Appleby began with a succession of long runs that would have done credit to a professional player. Starting with a break of 26, he exceeded these figures in his next three turns at the table, and at the end of the fourth inning had increased his score to 121 for an average of more than 30. This pace was too fast to be maintained to the end, and it took the Columbia cuedist 29 innings before he had completed his full string of 250. This gave him an average for the game of 8.18-29.

E. T. Appleby also won his game Wednesday, defeating C. B. Terry by a good margin. His best contribution was 47 and his average was 7.12-34. Although he has not shown such brilliant form as his brother, E. T. Appleby is coupled with G. T. Moon Jr. at the head of his division, while C. R. Lewis, who has won both of his games, leads F. C. Appleby in the first division.

Irving Lewine was displaced from the leadership when he lost one of the evening games to the veteran, L. A. Servatius. It was a close contest, Servatius winning by 13 points.

Jacob Klinger, a class A man, was the star of the afternoon games. He was in fine stroke in the thirteenth and fourteenth innings, compiling 50 and 60. The latter run is the second highest of the tourney, but in spite of these sterling contributions Klinger failed to improve his average made earlier in the week. The other afternoon game produced a hard struggle, in which C. J. Steinbugler won after G. W. Spear had picked up the handicap he was giving the Brooklyn man.

## MISS WALTON IS VICTORIOUS IN FENCING MEET

New York Woman Wins National Championship at the N. Y. Fencers Club—13 Entered

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Florence Walton of the New York Fencers Club is today woman fencing champion of the United States following her victory in the national tournament held at the Fencers Club this city Wednesday. Thirteen women competed for the championship title and it was the best women's fencing championship tournament ever held in this country. The only notable absentee was Mrs. C. H. Voorhees, a former title-holder.

Miss Walton gave a remarkably fine exhibition of fencing and won every bout she competed in. Miss Adelaide Gehrig of the New York Turn Verein finished second and gave Miss Walton the hardest fight of the night. Miss Gehrig obtained a lead of four touches to one before Miss Walton could solve the peculiar style used by Miss Gehrig. Then with excellent judgment and skillful attack Miss Walton won four straight touches and the bout.

Miss Walton and Miss Dorothea Samuel of the Philadelphia Fencers Club, who won the third medal, furnished the best bout. Miss Samuel was forceful in all her attacks and swept aside weaker opponents by sheer strength. However, Miss Walton met the hard attack by clever parry and managed to outwit the Philadelphia woman.

The contestants were Miss Dorothea Barnes, Miss Jessie Pyle, Miss M. A. Bradley, Miss Dorothea Samuel and Miss Ida Toepper, Fencers Club of Philadelphia



WORKING OF THE  
FOOD PRODUCTION  
PLAN IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Some idea of how the food production scheme in Ireland is viewed by the landlords and farmers in North Kildare and South Meath may be derived from the following interview which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had recently with Lord Cloncurry, Lyons, County Kildare, Lord Cloncurry, who is one of the largest owners of grass land in Ireland, possesses an estate on the borders of North Kildare and South Meath. His difficulty under the food production scheme, he maintains, is representative of the difficulties in these two counties. Lord Cloncurry has 4,000 acres under grass. One thousand of these he works himself, and 3,000 are let to farmers from distant and poorer parts of Ireland, as a stepping stone to the English market, the cattle being sent there to be finally fattened up. The land is within easy reach of the port of Dublin.

In reply to the question as to whether he could till the desired acreage in the allotted time, Lord Cloncurry remarked: "That is a difficult question to answer, everything is so new, and has come so suddenly, and I have not in my line. Nevertheless, he emphasized the fact, that he was struggling to do something to meet the wishes of the present Government."

Early in April, he continued, is the best time in this county for spring plowing of oats and I have a clear month in front of me to get the land ready, but the most I can do at present with the available labor, horses and implements, is 100 acres. I had already 100 acres plowed when the scheme started, and as it takes a week for two horses to plow five acres, the most I can further do is to turn over another 100 acres. Though I am not able to do more than this, I am still making every effort to get my land plowed up, by letting it out for tillage purposes, but at present people are not inclined to take it, for even if they could get the horses, labor and implements there are no buildings where they could be housed, for you see, I have been going in for grass farming exclusively for over 40 years, and the men I employ are just enough to look after the fencing and water courses.

The difficulty of manure does not touch me here, Lord Cloncurry said, for I am fortunately situated, having the Grand Canal from Dublin passing through this part of my estate, and I can get plenty of town and bar-rack manure in this way. Other farmers in the county, however, are not so fortunate. Discussing the question of migratory labor, which his lordship considered would be a further difficulty, he said farmers generally looked upon the casual laborer as useless and further there was no protection to prevent them from refusing to work, or demanding prohibitive wages at a critical time.

Lord Cloncurry is not paying any attention to the county organization as he feels that too much of the political element enters into the nomination of committees. And though satisfied that the Department of Agriculture is genuine in its desire and most anxious to make the scheme a success, nevertheless he thinks that it is largely influenced by the extremist element in the country, and that most of the county and parish committees will develop into party organizations. Asked as to how the Nationalist Party looked upon large owners of grass land, he replied that they were hostile to cattle farming and said, "A fat bullock is the natural enemy of the Irish people."

AGRICULTURE AND  
INDUSTRY IN NORWAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The shortage of coal in Norway, resulting in an extensive closing down of factories, the curtailment of steamship lines and of train services, and a reduction in the activities of the fishing fleet, has naturally given rise to serious reflection in the country. Many proposals have been made advocating various methods of dealing with the situation, and among others, Dr. Sam Eyde, the originator and director of the Norwegian nitrogen industry, addressed a meeting at Christiania, recently, with the object of urging that in the present serious circumstances the antagonism between agriculture and industry should be wiped out. The farmers, Dr. Eyde pointed out, needed artificial fertilizers, better means of disposing of their produce, and credit. Guaranteed minimum prices were necessary to protect the farmer against loss. Otherwise, in face of the heavy outlay incurred at the present time, he would be risking his economic existence, as a sudden termination of the war might flood the market with competitive produce. Minimum prices should, he insisted, be guaranteed by the State for one year after the war. Norway, he considered, should soon supply herself with necessary fertilizers, and nitrogen fertilizers were especially important, as hundreds of experiments had proved that the use of artificial manure brought in profits of from 50 to 100 per cent.

Discussing the question of labor, Dr. Eyde said that the farmers must have laborers, and the latter must have homes with allotments for growing potatoes and vegetables. The complaint had been made that in Norway modern industry had robbed the farmers of their laborers, because of the higher wages offered. He recommended the Government to examine the condition of home industries and give them sup-

port. The factories should endeavor to help farmers to secure the workmen during those months of the year when they were most needed, and at such times women might take over the men's work. As regarded fuel Dr. Eyde complained of the shortage, saying the country would have to substitute 1,500,000 tons of wood to replace 1,000,000 tons of coal. This would necessitate the employment of 10,000 men and he therefore advocated that the work should be undertaken immediately.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Sir Leo George Chiozza Money, M. P.**, is best known as an economist and author, and as a writer and controversialist on fiscal problems. For five years he acted as managing editor of Commercial Intelligence. He is a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, and possesses the rare gift of being able to make statistics clear and at the same time interesting. In 1903 he was instrumental in bringing about a complete revision of the British Board of Trade returns. He was returned to Parliament in 1906 as Liberal member for North Paddington, a seat he occupied for four years. In 1910 he was elected for East Northants, which he still continues to represent. Sir Leo Chiozza Money has been actively engaged on various committees since the outbreak of war, and for some time acted as private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George. He was recently appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller.

**Walter C. Sabine**, professor in Harvard University, who was a representative of the United States at a meeting recently held in Paris to form an intellectual entente between French leaders of thought and the thinkers of nations friendly with France, is regarded as the leading authority on acoustics in the United States. Few structures of importance are now planned without the expert counsel of this physicist on such features of the building as are intended to fit it for use by preachers, orators, singers or musicians. Graduating from Ohio's State university and from Harvard, and then specializing in physics, Professor Sabine joined the Harvard faculty in 1895. Made a full professor in 1905, he also became dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, now nominally abolished through a merger with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Nahum Slousch**, who has been appointed professor of Jewish history at the Rabbinical College of America, New York City, is connected with the Sorbonne, Paris, and is only temporarily a resident of the United States. He is the author of several scholarly works, and has been called upon by the French Government, in days gone by, to act for it in dealing with the Jews of Northern Africa who are under French rule.

**Charles William Wallace**, who is lecturing in cities and towns of New England this week, has been professor of English literature and dramatic art in the University of Nebraska since 1910, having joined the faculty in 1901 as an assistant in the English department. He has won an international reputation by the success he has had in working in the archives of European governments while carrying on special research in the development of the drama of the Shakespearean and Tudor periods. From 1909 to 1916 he was engaged continuously in this work, with his wife as an assistant, and he claims to have handled no less than a million documents in the British Government's archives during this period. Much new light on the personal and professional career of Shakespeare was shed by the discoveries he made, all of which have been formally given to the world, either in the proceedings of learned societies, in weighty public journals, or in the books which Professor Wallace has written. His magnum opus, assembling the result of his years of investigation, awaits publication.

**Wayne Bidwell Wheeler**, leading counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, who argued the Webb-Kenyon case before the United States Supreme Court, is now demanding that, if the United States enters on a war, steps be taken immediately to put the Nation on a prohibition basis with respect to the manufacture and use of intoxicants. Mr. Wheeler is a citizen of Columbus, O., with offices there and also in Washington, where of late, so much of his work as a counselor has been carried on. It is not surprising to find that he studied and was graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, an institution which has always had high ethical ideals, and that he began his antisaloon combat while yet a student. Soon after choosing law as a profession he became counselor for the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, and his success in that State led to his engagement by the national organization.

**Charles S. Whitman**, Governor of New York, who announces this early that he will not hesitate to resort to a draft if volunteers in sufficient numbers do not appear for the United States Army and Navy, began his term at Albany in 1915. Prior to that he had won a national reputation as a district attorney in New York City, where he led a campaign against law-defying elements of the city. Mr. Whitman first attracted attention, after his graduation from Amherst College in 1890 and from the New York University Law School in 1894, by his record in the office of the corporation counsel of New York City. He had such a sense for getting justice done to the needy and unfortunate that in 1896 he was used to obtain for him a judicial position, and this he held from 1904 to 1907, when on the Board of Magistrates of the city. As Governor, Mr. Whitman has not come up to the expectations of some of his earlier admirers. Ambitions of a political sort have apparently entered in to divert him from the role of statesmanship. He has been a staunch champion of preparedness legislation, and of the use of the State school system for military training.

LORD BERESFORD  
ON BRITAIN'S FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of members of the Junior Constitutional Club, under the presidency of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, an address was given by Mr. H. A. Gwynne, editor of the Morning Post, on "The Future." Mr. Gwynne said that lessons might be drawn from the past as to how to deal with the future. Germany had time after time given warning that she meant war. He instanced the Agadir incident as an attempt by the Germans to see whether England would stand by her friends, and reminded his audience of the warning which Mr. Lloyd George then gave to Germany. At that time the country had a definite policy. Afterwards came the Declaration of London and the plot by Germany to the England's right hand behind her back in a war with her. With regard to the future, matters were in a fluid state, but he pleaded for a proper pride in their country. England had taken great burdens on her shoulders, and was going to take more. Never before had she been so splendid. It was quite possible, he maintained, for labor and capital to agree. He never could understand why Germany went to war. She could have had all the country in less than 20 years. He wanted manufacturers to be told that the home market would be secured to them, so that they could start at once to prepare for peace. He condemned cheap labor as rotten labor, leading to restriction of output, and urged that faith should be kept with labor and that heresy should be got out of the way. He maintained that contributions to party funds should be made public, and that all present funds should be pooled. He advocated the abolition of the sale of honors, adding that he did not disparage them but held that they should only be granted for good reasons and after consideration by a special committee.

Lord Beresford said it was quite true that when they entered the war they had no policy. Those who had tried to prepare the country for war had been unsuccessful. Germany had warned them that she was going to war. She had even told them of their weakness, namely, the trade routes. He said that like Mr. Gwynne, he was astonished that Germany ever went to war, because in 10 years she would have been in possession of all the banking and trading arrangements in the whole world. Viscount Grey was one of three ministers who had always known that Germany would go to war, but he was convinced that England should be neutral. Lord Beresford contended that the blockade should have been begun in August, 1914, and should have been made effective. Germany could not have lasted 14 months if this had been done. With good, strong, courteous diplomacy they ought to have no difficulty with neutrals. He warned the Government that unless they adopted coordination of departments there would be serious trouble. The heads of departments should be coordinated like links of a chain. He strongly condemned the lack of defense on the trade routes. The submarine menace was a serious one, but the Navy would pull them through, and in less than two months the Navy would have it in hand. "We can all cheer up," said the Admiral. "In the belief that the submarine difficulty will be overcome." After the war the country would have to lay itself out, he continued, for production, and there must be give and take on both sides. Their workmen were splendid men, but they had not been handled rightly. He approved of a defense board independent of politics, which would be advisory, and not executive. The buying of honors, in his opinion, became a grave danger to the State. If there was corruption at the top, what was to be expected lower down? He would go further than Mr. Gwynne on the subject of party funds and would have them publicly audited.

PRUSSIAN DIET AND  
OFFICIALS' RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The practice of keeping a private record of the careers of Prussian officials, to the abuses connected with which the Frankfurter Zeitung recently referred, has come up for discussion by the Petition Committee of the Prussian Diet, a motion on the subject having been referred to that body by the House.

The occasion was not the first on which the matter has been discussed, for Prussian officials have been agitating for years for a reform of the disciplinary code to which they are liable, and the question has already been the subject of an exhaustive debate in the Reichstag, at the close of which all parties subscribed to a motion in favor of reform with regard to the position of both Imperial and Prussian officials. The chief grievance, as the Frankfurter Zeitung has pointed out, is the fact that any breach of discipline an official may have committed is entered on his record, and remains there to testify against him no matter how long or how blameless his subsequent career may be. Very drastic, and in some cases very tragic, instances of the manner in which this practice works to the prejudice of individuals were brought to the notice of the Petition Committee, and representatives of the Left and Center warmly advocated the complete destruction of such records at the end of some three or four years, provided the official in question had given no cause for complaint in the interval. On the other hand, no less than five representatives of the Government rose to speak against the proposal during the course of the proceedings, and it was noticed that the Conservative spokesmen practically ranged themselves on the side of the Government, although not unconditionally.

The debate, which was a lengthy

one, and during which at least half a dozen amendments were introduced, finally closed with the adoption of a resolution in favor of the erasure of records of breaches of discipline "after a suitable interval." A more far-reaching motion introduced by a representative of the Center in favor of enabling officials on request to see the record kept concerning them was temporarily withdrawn, the Government having declared that it had been completely taken by surprise, and was not yet in a position to decide as to its attitude toward the proposal.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

Representative Mann's Offer

BUFFALO EXPRESS.—Representative Mann recently announced that he was willing to withdraw from the race for the speakership in the interest of unity if the House can be organized on bipartisan or nonpartisan lines. This is so patriotic that it is a pleasure to commend Mr. Mann, particularly in view of the fact that his attitude in the last two years has frequently required severe criticism. Mr. Mann's proposition is no empty surrender by a candidate who stands no chance of election. Owing to the fact that the House is to meet while the vacancy from a New York district remains unfilled, and that another Democratic member probably will be unable to attend the opening session, there is little doubt that the Republicans could elect the Speaker if they were to stand together. Whether they would stand together for Mann is another question, but he certainly could obtain the caucus endorsement binding them to support him. Despite this, he offers to withdraw if an agreement on a nonpartisan organization can be reached. That is to say, he recognizes the justice and wisdom of having the House organized by the men of all parties who are willing heartily to support the President in this international crisis. Democratic supporters of the administration certainly can have no excuse for not jumping at this offer. Let the House show when it meets next week that it can forget the selfishness of party politics and set the Nation an example of unrestrained patriotism.

## Few Laws and Good Ones

ST. PAUL DISPATCH.—For years Alaska has no Territorial Legislature, and for its laws was dependent upon the United States Congress. Congress, as usual, was too busy to pay much attention to such a distant domain, and as a result, up to the time of the creation of a Territorial Legislature four years ago, the statutes of Alaska were remarkable for their brevity. That this condition is by no means undesirable is strongly indicated by the annual message of Governor Strong, who told the legislators that they could render no better service to the Territory than to hold down to actual necessity the enactment of new laws. "A review of the legislative needs of Alaska convinces me that there is no need for a multiplicity of laws," concluded the Governor. This is sound advice and the Alaskan Assembly would do well to act accordingly. Legislators are elected primarily to enact laws and always face a strong temptation to exercise the prerogative; but we feel certain many states would benefit if their legislators spent the next few sessions repealing old instead of enacting new statutes.

## The Farm Tractor

NEW ORLEANS ITEM.—The small farm tractor is fast becoming an essential piece of machinery to every successful farmer. The tractor formerly was manufactured solely for vast ranches, where farming was done on a stupendous scale. Then it was adapted to furnishing motive power for such farm machinery as fanning mills, shredders, hay balers and silage cutters. As it decreased in size it increased in general usefulness. Now tractors, propelled either by oil or motor, are manufactured with a view of serving the needs and meeting the pocketbook of the small farmer. The economy of a tractor to a farmer is that it does away with the need of the farm and enables the horses which are kept to be of light draft. The tractor cannot altogether take the place of horses, for it cannot be used in cultivation of crops. But it can do the work of horses in breaking ground, harrowing, planting, harvesting and hauling. This is the heavy work on a farm, which requires heavy horses. It enables farmers to break new ground that horses could not break. It enables them to plow very dry or heavy ground that a horse plow could not turn.

## AUSTRIAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—The executive committee of the Christian Socialist Union, which is the most determined of the German parties in Austria, and which played a leading part in the overthrow of Dr. von Körber in view of his failure to carry out the German program, has now passed a resolution expressing its surprise that the Clam-Martini Government has so far taken no successful steps toward the convocation of Parliament. The union added that it looked for speedy action in the matter, especially on the part of the two German ministers, Dr. Baernreither and Dr. Urban, whom it calls upon to see that arrangements are made for an orderly parliamentary session.

## AMERICAN RELIEF WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The American Relief Clearing House, established in Rome in November, 1915, has been actively engaged in distributing supplies to hospitals in the war zone and other parts of Italy, as well as in dispensing financial aid to various war charities in Rome and elsewhere. Thus the sum of 25,000 lire has been sent to the Syndic of Venice for distribution at his discretion among the benevolent institutions of that city.

UNITY URGED FOR  
LABOR AND CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Mr. Neville Chamberlain recently paid a visit to Glasgow for the purpose of opening the British industries fair being held in that city.

In declaring the fair open, Mr. Chamberlain expressed his admiration for the enterprise of manufacturers who, in spite of all the difficulties of depleted staffs, want of transport, and want of opportunities for getting their raw material, had persisted with their intention of showing there what they would be able to do after the war. They had, he saw, learned a good many lessons during the war. They had learned the use to which Germany had put her commercial enterprise in trying to establish military domination. They did not intend to allow Germany again to make herself master of the supplies of articles which were essential to their own security. They did not intend that they should again find themselves in the position they were in at the beginning of the war, when the supplies of tungsten and zinc and many other articles which came from British dominions and colonies were entirely controlled by Germany.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said that whilst they were looking forward to the future with the determination that that must not happen again, whilst they had found that under the stress of necessity they were able to manufacture a great many things which before the war they considered beyond their powers, if they were to establish their commercial position, to find work for the millions of men who come back from the front, as well as for all those who had so patriotically taken the places of men who had gone on service, there was one thing that was absolutely necessary, and that was that they should have unity at home. There, Mr. Chamberlain declared, it seemed to him was the great danger and the great opportunity of the future. If employers and employed, he continued, were to go back to the attitude of suspicion and hostility which existed before the war, then they might win the battle, but it would be only a barren victory. It was absolutely necessary, he maintained, that employers and employed should try now, while the common danger which threatened them both had to some extent broken down this hostile feeling, to come together and establish on a firm foundation some better understanding for the future than there was in the past. Mr. Chamberlain declared his conviction that a solution of any problem, which would give the working man a wage sufficient to allow him to live a life of decency and comfort, and which would put no limit to the amount of his earnings so long as he gave value for them, would not be in the least inconsistent with the continued prosperity of the employer. In conclusion, he expressed his hope and belief that before peace was declared this question would be settled by the good sense and good will of the people.

GRAMOPHONE NEEDLE  
TRADE IN SHEFFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, England.—The making of gramophone needles is one of the trades which before the war was chiefly in the hands of Germany and America, although about 10 years ago a Sheffield firm of hackle pin makers entered into successful competition for a time. Of late, however, the demand for hackle pins for Government purposes has been so great that the output of gramophone needles has had to be reduced. A partner of this firm is reported to have stated that they had received an offer from one gramophone firm alone for 25 million needles a week, and he believed they could sell 40 or 50 millions a week, if they could produce them.

Hackle pins which are used for combing textiles, and gramophone needles are alike except in length. The factory alluded to employs about 50 girls. Each is provided with a navy blue serge overall, and is expected to provide her own working dress, many of the girls choosing trousers for preference. The girls seem to enjoy their work, judging from the sounds of singing that are to be heard mingled with the hum of the machinery. The work is well organized, the girls being allowed to stop work ten minutes early to give them time for a wash after their dirty labors. They have to sharpen the points of the needles and cut them to the required lengths, and also to unwrap the blackened bundles of cloth in which the needles are packed for scouring. The machinery for this process is in charge of a man, and a man also looks after the hardening of the needles in the red-hot furnace. It is believed that there will be great openings for workers in this trade after the war, but it will be essential that the proper machinery should be supplied.

PLAN FOR EMPIRE.  
FARM IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Empire Resources Development Committee, of which Sir Starr Jameson is chairman, and Mr. H. Wilson Fox, M. P., is the honorary secretary, desires it to be known that the estimates and figures recently given in connection with the proposal for an Empire farm in Canada were thrown out merely as examples, and are not in any way to be taken as the fixed policy of the committee. The idea of an Empire farm in Canada as a means of expeditiously reducing the debt created by the war emanated from Mr. Moreton Frewen, as one among several possible modes of developing the resources of the Empire under State auspices for State profit. Certain lands in the United States, it was pointed out, inferior in fertility to those in Western Canada, which had originally been purchased for a merely nominal sum, had advanced in

price, in many cases to £20 an acre; and it is thought that there might be lands in Canada which could be bought from the Dominion Government for \$5 an acre, and which in 20 years time, under suitable development, might realize £20 an acre. The committee is well aware that this would, of course, depend upon the fertility of the soil, the proximity of railways, elevators, etc., and the climatic conditions of the territory purchased. One factor undoubtedly tending to raise the selling price to the high figures quoted is the certainty that the United States will, in a few years, become a large purchaser of Canadian cereals, while land-hunger will drive American settlers north over the international boundary in even larger numbers than it is doing today, and it would be wise to develop the territories where these settlers are likely to go. Furthermore, the European wheat lands have been greatly neglected during the war, and for some years to come are expected to yield small crops. This also will tend to increase the value of agricultural lands overseas.

The committee points out that 200,000,000 acres purchased from the Dominion Government at \$5 an acre, and sold again 20 years later after development at £20 an acre, would redeem the whole of the national debt of £4,000,000,000 and at the same time attract to Canada a great army of taxpayers who would be an enormous asset. But even supposing only £10, or even £5, per acre were obtained the scheme still holds possibilities of a magnitude never yet equalled in the development of the Empire; possibilities, moreover, which would simultaneously enhance the credit of the Empire, and the strength and the wealth of Canada.

## MINERS' WAR BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A joint conference of representative owners and workmen of the Board of Conciliations for the coal trade of the federated area was held in London to consider the question of an increased war bonus to miners. The following resolution was adopted: "The owners having considered the application made by the workmen's representatives at a meeting held on Jan. 31, that having regard to the increased cost of living the existing war bonus be increased from 13.8 to 18.8 per cent, are willing on this account, and on this account only, to increase the existing war bonus of 13.8 to 18 per cent, subject to Clause 3 of the conditions agreed to on May 24, 1915; and to the further condition that no general application for any further increase, either as bonus or otherwise, be made by the workmen's representatives throughout the area within the period ending Aug. 31, 1917, which is accepted by the workmen's representatives. The increase is to accrue from Monday, Feb. 19, at those collieries where that is the first working day in the pay week, and where the first working day in the pay week is after the 19th, then in such case the increase is to accrue from such working day."

## DRAINAGE OF ITALIAN LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—More than 2000 hectares of land has been redeemed in the basin of the Fucino near Aversa in the Abruzzi, thus offering a large and fertile area for this year's spring sowing. The draining of another tract of over 2000 hectares in the same region is now being considered, together with the regulation of the mountain torrent Foce, which at present periodically causes much devastation.

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PRICES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A pamphlet has been issued by the food control department of the Italian central supply commission explaining the principal reasons for the rise in the price of foodstuffs. In the first place the scarcity of men and animals for agricultural purposes, the high price of fertilizers and other necessary products and implements has caused a decrease in the national production. According to calculations made by the agrarian statistical bureau the yield of maize was 19,532,000 quintals in 1916 against 29,809,000 quintals in 1915, and the quantity of oats in 1916 is given as 3,785,000 quintals, whereas the average yield of the previous seven years was 5,038,000 quintals. The bean harvest yielded 3,776,000 quintals in 1916, against 4,779,000 in 1915. Again, owing to a long period of drought, there has also been a decrease in the yield of fodder with serious consequences to cattle breeding. While production has thus diminished the normal consumption has considerably increased, the increase being particularly marked in the case of meat, as meat rations are served to the troops, whereas under normal conditions Italian peasants, who form four-fifths of the army, do not eat meat more than nine or ten times a year. During the first 18 months of the war the increase in consumption amounted to 134,946 kilogrammes. Large quantities of frozen meat have been imported, but meat that was sold before the war at 160 lire a quintal now costs 360 lire. The national herds have already been depleted to the detriment of agriculture, and it is maintained that now that the importation of frozen meat is more difficult, the sale of meat should be restricted to four days in the week instead of five as at present. It has also been ascertained that many families procure sufficient meat to last them over the two days on which the sale is prohibited, so that the institution of meatless days has not reduced the consumption so much as it should have done. Meanwhile a very active propaganda is being conducted in favor of economy in the use of foodstuffs in general in order to decrease importations, as the present disproportion between imports and exports has brought the value of Italian money very low.

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A Wonderful Stock of  
COATS  
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LADIES' POCKETBOOKS of

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Fine Groceries

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Good Shoes and Hosiery For All

Fits Shoe Repairing, Family

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Of Highest Novelties in Arts and Crafts

THE GEORGIAN GIFT SHOP,

13 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

OSTERMAN &amp; STEEL

FLORISTS



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ATTENTION IS  
PAID TO THE  
SPECIALTIES

This Class of Securities Attracting More Notice Than Standard Issues—Packing Companies' Shares Are Prominent

There were some wide advances in a few stocks on the New York stock exchange in the early dealings today. Wilson & Co. rose 2½ points. The general market was strong and irregular. Steel common was inclined to sag, but Lackawanna Steel was up more than a point at one time. Midvale Steel was quoted on the big board for the first time today. American Can, American Sugar, Driggs-Seabury and Hide & Leather common were other strong issues. Ohio Cities Gas was down more than three points at one time, but it rallied somewhat.

There were insignificant price changes in the Boston stock market in the first few minutes of business today.

New York prices continued strong late in the first half hour. Although the general market became strong toward midday the specialties were most conspicuous in the advance. Montana Power, after opening unchanged at 104, advanced 4 points during the first half of the session. Mexican Petroleum opened ½ at 90½ and advanced more than 3 points. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up a point at 137, receded to 135½, and then advanced more than 2 points. Wilson, after opening up ½ at 78, advanced to 83½, receding about a point before midday. Virginia Coke opened unchanged at 70 and went to 74½. U. S. Rubber was unchanged at the opening at 58½ and advanced more than 2 points. Sinclair Oil, which was dealt in for the first time, opened at 55½ and advanced 4 points; receding 1½ before midday. Ohio Cities Gas, Driggs and American Sugar sold off.

Cudahy made its first appearance in the local market today. It opened at 123½ and improved fractionally. Swift opened unchanged at 150 and advanced 4 points. Island Creek Coal was up ¼ at the opening at 69½ and advanced more than a point further. Other stocks moved in a listless way during the greater part of the forenoon.

Stocks based on somewhat in the early afternoon and became quiet and irregular at the beginning of the last hour. Some of the early gains were entirely wiped out.

## BOSTON CURB

Alaska	High	Low	Last
American Oil	296	296	296
Bay State Gas	76	76	76
Bingham Mines	98	98	98
Bingham Mines	10	97	97
Boston Arizona	2	2	2
Boston Corbin	51	48	48
Boston Elec. Cleaner	1	1	1
Boston Elm	66	66	66
Boston Montana	68	66	66
Butte London	210	206	210
Calumet-Corbin	26	26	26
Calumet-Corbin	15	15	15
Cash Box	150	140	140
Champion	100	90	90
Chief	28	28	28
Colonial Mines	52	51	52
Cons. Arizona	2	2	2
Cons. Copper Mines	14	14	14
Copper Springs	120	100	100
Crested Copper	910	880	880
Earle Eagle	500	470	470
First National Copper	28	28	28
Fortuna	200	180	180
Gila	120	120	120
Goldfield Con.	60	60	60
Gold Con.	60	60	60
Homa Oil	10	10	10
Inter-Mountain Mining	10	10	10
Jerome Verde	20	20	20
Majestic	60	50	50
Mexican Metals	100	100	100
Midvale	200	190	190
Midvale	10	10	10
Monroe Timmer	20	15	15
New Cornelia	180	180	180
Nor. Erie	700	700	700
Nixon	600	600	600
Ohio Oil	250	250	250
Pittsburg	280	280	280
Pioneer	10	10	10
Porepine Premier	120	100	100
Rita M. Inc.	30	30	30
Rocky Mt.	20	20	20
Truro Steel	15	15	15
United Verde Ex.	380	380	380
Zinc	550	510	510

## NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tin, spot, 54½¢; 65¢, easy. Lead, March offered, 97½¢; 99½¢, May 99½¢, quiet.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau.

BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair tonight and Friday, fresh to strong westerly winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday.  
For Northern New England: Fair tonight except rain or snow in Eastern Maine; slightly colder in New Hampshire and Vermont, Friday fair.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

3 a. m. 42.10 a. m. 44  
12 noon 50  
5 p. m. 50

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	44	New Orleans	56
Baltimore	44	New York	44
Boston	44	Philadelphia	50
Chicago	44	Pittsburgh	46
Cincinnati	44	Portland	48
Cleveland	44	San Francisco	50
Detroit	44	St. Louis	46
Indianapolis	44	Washington	48

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:33 High water, 8:00  
Sun sets 6:06 2:46 a. m. 4:19 p. m.  
Length of day, 12:22 Moon sets 12:35 p. m.  
Lunar VEHICLE LAMPS at 6:36 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	74	74	74	74
Alaska Gold	9	9	87½	9
Allis-Chalmers	29	29½	27½	27½
Allis-Chalmers	86½	86½	86½	86½
Am B Sugar	96	98½	95½	96½
Am Can	50	51½	50	50½
Am Can pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
Am Car Fy	70½	71½	70½	70½
Am H & L	15½	17½	15½	16
Am H & L pf.	69½	70½	68½	69
Am Linsced	20	20½	20	20½
Am Lins'd pf.	53½	54½	53½	53½
Am Loco	71½	72½	71½	71½
Am Smelt'g	104½	105½	104½	104½
Am Steel A pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
Am Steel B pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½
Am Sugar	113½	113½	113½	113½
Am Tel & Tel	127½	127½	127½	127½
Am Woolen	50½	51	50½	50½
Am Writ pf.	49	49	49	49
Am Zinc	36½	37	36½	36½
Anacostia	84½	84½	83½	83½
Atchison	104½	104½	104½	104½
Atchison pf.	99	99	98½	98½
Atl Bir & Al.	115½	115½	115½	115½
Atl Gulf pf.	112	113	111½	111½
Bald Loco	61	61½	59½	59½
Balt & Ohio	79½	79½	79½	79½
B & Ohio pf.	73	73	73	73
Barrett Co.	113	113	113	113
Barrett Cop R	2½	2½	2½	2½
Batopilas	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Beth Steel	144½	144½	143½	143½
Beth Steel B	137	138½	135½	135½
BF Goodrich	55½	56½	55½	56½
Brook R T	68½	68½	68½	68½
Burns Bros	118	118½	118	118½
Butte & Sup.	46½	46½	46½	46½
Cal Petrol.	23½	23½	23½	23½
Cal Petrol pf.	52½	54½	52½	54½
Can Pacific	164½	164½	164	164
Ct Leather	91½	92½	90½	91½
C Leather pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½
Cerro de Pisco	38½	38½	38½	38½
Ches & Ohio	60½	61½	60½	61½
CMA Steel	64½	64½	63½	63½
Chi Rfts. 1P4	41½	41½	40½	40½
Chi & Alt.	18	18	18	18
C&G West pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½
Chi & N.W.	118½	118½	117½	117½
Chile Cop.	24	25	24½	24½
Chino Cop.	57½	57½	57	57½
Col Fuel	51½	52½	51½	52
Col Gas & El.	44½	44½	43½	43½
Con Can	93½	94½	92½	92½
Con Gas	121	121	121	121
Corn Prod.	25½	26½	25½	25½
Corn Prod pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
Cruce Steel	69½	70½	68	68½
Cub-Am Sug.	190	189½	189½	189½
Cuban C Sug.	47½	48½	47½	47½
Cuban CS pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½
Det Uni Rys.	116	116	116	116
Det Edison Rts	48½	48½	48½	48½
Driggs-Seab	84	84	79½	80
Erie	30	30	29½	29½
Erie Gen. L.	66½	66½	66½	66½
Gen Electric	165½	165½	165	165
Gen Motors	120½	121½	119½	119½
Gl Nor Ore	55	55	54½	54½
Gl Nor pf.	115½	115½	115	115
Green Can	42½	42½	42½	42½
Gulf States	119	122	119	122
Gulf St 1 pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
Ill Central	105½	105½	105	105
Int Con Cor.	127½	127½	127½	127½
Int C Cor pf.	66	66	66	66
Int Ag Corp.	165½	165½	165½	165½
Int Ag Corp pf.	43	42	42	42
Inspiration	60½	61½	60½	60½
Int Mer Mar	33½	33½	32½	32½
Int Mer Mar pf.	90½	91½	89½	89½
In Paper	43½	44½	43½	43½
In Nickel Ct	44	45½	44	44½
Kan C So pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½
Kelley Tires	63	63½	62½	62½
Kenneb	46	46	45½	45½
Lack Steel	87½	87½	85½	86
Lehigh Val.	70½	70½	70	70
Long Island	42½	42½	42½	42½
Louis & N.	130	130½	130	130½
Mackay pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½
Max Shurt.	81	81	81	81
Max Motor	54½	54½	53½	53½
Maxwell 2 pf.	33½	33½	34½	33½
May Co	637½	637½	637½	637½
Mex Petrol.	90½	93½	92½	92½
Miami	41	41½	40½	41½
Midvale Steel	60½	61½	60½	60½
M & St L New	22	22½	22	22½
Mo Pac Ct	127½	127½	127½	127½
Mo Pac pf.	31½	31½	30½	30½
Mo Pac wif.	57½	57½	57½	57½
Mon Power	104	108	104	106½
Nat Biscuit	116½	116½	116½	116½
Nat Enamel	35	35½	35	35½
Nat Lead	61½	61½	60	60
Nat Lead pf.	112	112	112	112
NY Central	98½	98½	97½	97½
NY N H & H.	46½	46½	46	46
N & W	133	134½	132½	132½
North Pac.	105½	105½	105½	105½
O Cities Gas	129½	130½	126½	127½
O Cities Gas Rts	4	4½	4	4½
Ohio Fuel	51½	51½	51½	51½
O & W	24½	24½	24½	24½
Pacific Mail	30½	32½	30½	32½
Pacific Mail pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½
PanAmP & T pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
Penna	54½	54½	53½	53½
Pitts Coal	46½	46½	46	46
Pitts Steel	100½	100½	99½	99½
Press S pf.	103½	103½	103	103
Pullman	161½	161½	161½	161½
Ray Con	29½	30½	29½	30
Reading	97½	97½	98½	98½
Rdg 2 pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
Repub I & S	3	8	82½	82½
Rep I & S pf.	103	103	103	103
Royal Dutch	64½	64½	64½	64½

## \*Ex-dividend.

## CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO BOARD				
Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.				
Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.94½	1.98½	1.94½	1.98½
July	1.67½	1.68½	1.66½	1.66½
Sept	1.53½	1.55½	1.53½	1.54
Corn—				
May	1.17½	1.19½	1.17½	1.19
July	1.15½	1.17½	1.15½	1.17½
Sept	1.11½	1.13½	1.11½	1.13½
Oats—				
May	.61½	.62½	.61½	.62½
July	.58½	.59½	.58½	.59½
Sept	.53	.54½	.53	.53½
Pork—				
May	31.75	31.80	31.65	31.65
July	31.00	31.05	33.85	33.87½
Lard—				
May	19.97	20.17	19.92	20.01
July	20.02	20.27	20.02	20.22
Sept		20.32	20.12	20.27½
Leather (per .115%)	115½	115½	115½	115½
Cerro de Pasco	38½	38½	38½	38½
Ches & Ohio	60½	61½	60½	61½
CM & St Paul	84½	84½	83½	83½
Chi R R Cts. 1Pd	41½	41½	40½	40½
Chi & Alt	18	18	18	18
CG & Westph.	35½	35½	35½	35½
Chi & N.W.	118½	118½	117½	117½
Chile Cop.	24½	25	24½	24½
Chino Cop.	57½	57½	57	57½
Col Fuel	51¼	52½	51¼	52
Col Gas & El.	44¾	44¾	43¾	44¾
Con Can	93¼	94¼	92¾	92¾
Con Gas	121	121	121	121
Corn Prod.	25½	26½	25½	25½
Corn Prod.	26½	26½	25½	25½



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

UNITED STATES  
BIG FACTOR IN  
SHIPPING LINE

With Government Aid and War Impulse, Country Expected Soon to Have Merchant Marine and Hold Trade Position

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Shipping experts are of opinion that with proper assistance by the Government and impetus caused by the war, the United States will quickly establish its own merchant marine and become one of the leading, if not the leading, nations in international trade. Federal shipping board is devoting itself to study of the many restrictive laws now on the statute books which should be amended or repealed.

One of the foremost problems is to meet merchant and naval requirements at the same time. Shipbuilders who have entered bids for destroyers under recent appropriation act have stated in their bids that the same were subject to withdrawal should they be awarded construction of scout cruisers, as they were unable to handle both classes. It requires two to three years to build a battleship, as different parts have to be done in different yards; but if the Government would build or set aside separate yards for complete construction, experts agree that work would be greatly expedited.

Although prior to the war the annual construction of vessels in the United States amounted to less than 10 per cent of the world's production, so great has been progress of the last two years that figures compiled by Bureau of Navigation indicate that United States tonnage constructed during 1916 was nearly double that of 1915 and about 30 per cent of the world's total.

Contracts now in hands of United States shipbuilders call for about 800 vessels, aggregating 400,000 tons, and calling for about \$750,000,000.

Of 456,817 total tonnage destroyed by German submarines in February, approximately 316,204 tons, or 70 per cent, were British, whereas 3322 tons were American.

The great impetus added to American shipbuilding by the war is shown in increased profits of all companies. It is estimated that annual report of William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company will show net profits of more than \$2,250,000, compared with \$1,497,255 for year ending April 30, 1916, and \$956,796 in 1915.

Shipbuilding facilities of the United States are so occupied with orders for new construction for navy and merchant marine that concerns usually intrusted with orders for new United States war vessels have notified the Navy Department, which called on them to build an unlimited number of destroyers under the \$115,000,000 naval emergency fund, that they were able to build only nine destroyers in addition to those authorized by Congress. There are under contract for construction 52 of these vessels, and as the navy is greatly in need of destroyers it is intention to devote a large part of the \$115,000,000 emergency fund to their construction. Secretary Daniels said he was ready to award contracts for immediate construction of 50 additional destroyers, but when bids were opened only three companies, Union Iron Works, Fore River and Cramp & Sons, were able to submit proposals.

INTERNATIONAL  
PAPER'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a special meeting of stockholders of International Paper Company stockholders unanimously authorized the proposed new mortgage and approved action of directors in making the offer to adjust deferred dividends. A large vote of both classes of stock was recorded in favor of both the bond and dividend adjustment plans. At directors' meeting officers were authorized to announce that the bond adjustment plan had been declared operative, and to immediately notify present bondholders of their allotment of new bonds. The dates for exchange of present bonds for new bonds will be fixed some time between June 15 and July 1.

Although a large percentage of the preferred stock has been deposited under the plan, there remains outstanding a fairly substantial floating supply of the stock which has not yet been adjusted. The directors, it is stated, are unwilling to go ahead with the dividend adjustment plan while this floating supply of stock remains undeposited. No opposition to the plan has been indicated, but until this stock is deposited the directors do not see their way clear formally to declare the plan in operation. The committee will continue to receive deposits of stock until further notice.

UNION OIL'S  
STOCK PLANS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Union Oil Company, according to present plans, will offer shareholders \$43,409,220 stock at par. Proceeds of this sale will be used for extensive improvements. It is rumored that the next dividend of Union Oil Company will be \$2.50 a share, instead of \$1.50 a share, which will be equivalent to 10 per cent a year. United Petroleum Company will soon dissolve and distribute its Union Oil stock to its stockholders.

ENORMOUS ARE  
EARNINGS OF  
STANDARD OIL

Reports of the Various Companies for 1916 Show Remarkable Gains in Profits Over 1915

Statements of those Standard Oil companies which have reported for 1916 show a remarkable earning increase over 1915. The most flattering showing appears to have been made by Standard Oil of Indiana, which showed earnings at the rate of 100 per cent on its \$30,000,000 capital stock. Atlantic Refining earned about 193 per cent on \$5,000,000 stock, compared with 112 per cent in 1915. Solar Refining tripled its 1915 earnings and Standard Oil of Kansas more than doubled its earnings.

Pipe line showings are not so good. Although oil carriers generally made substantial gains, their record falls far short of that made by producers and refiners. These last named had the benefit of the greatest year in the industry ever enjoyed. Record profits were named for crude oil, which stimulated production. Refining companies were forced to increase prices for refined products, with result that they too required record earnings.

Showings of companies which have reported follow:

	1916	% on	1915	% on
	earnings	stock	earnings	stock
Atl Rfg Co.	\$9,628,256	193	\$5,592,425	112
*G I S Oil Co.	1,804,682	15	1,680,211	14
Solar Rf Co.	1,104,601	55	353,906	18
*S O of Ind	20,043,615	100	15,945,000	53
California	17,605,304	24	9,529,946	19
Kentucky	2,068,598	69	1,124,640	37
Kansas ..	1,270,314	63	570,000	28

\*Company does not report an income account, but earnings are indicated in the balance sheet.

Showing of the California company is especially noteworthy because it earned 24 per cent on \$7,529,983 capital stock, compared with 19 per cent on \$4,686,655 in 1915.

Profits of the several companies shown in this group were at an average rate of about 75 per cent on stock.

Although it appears generally safe to assume that profits of Standard Oil refining and producing companies in 1916 just about doubled those of 1915 on the average, it is impossible to get an accurate line on showing of the 34 companies in the Standard group as a whole, because the biggest, Standard of New Jersey, does not report earnings in any form. There is no reason to doubt that this company received its full share of prosperity in the oil industry in this country last year, but how it fared with its enormous business in Europe is uncertain. Prior to the war Germany was its biggest foreign market.

UNLISTED STOCKS  
Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS  
New England (Northern)

Amoskeag 70 71  
Amoskeag pfd 95 95  
Androscoquin 193 193  
Appleton 290 290  
Arlington Mills 109 111  
Berkshire Cotton Mfg. 190 195  
Berkshire Cotton Mfg. 190 195  
Bigelow-Hartford 84 86  
Bigelow-Hartford pfd 100 102  
Boylston Mills 94 97  
Boston Duck 120 122  
Cabot Mfg. 120 122  
Chilmark pfd 97 97  
Dartmouth 100 100  
Edmond Mills pfd 94 97  
Everett Mills 120 122  
Farr Alhama 172 177  
Great Falls Mfg. Co. 195 200  
Hawthorne Mfg. Co. 97 97  
Harmony Mills pfd 95 98  
Hill 77 83  
Lancaster Mills 80 85  
Lawrence Mfg. Co. 108 108  
Lockwood 108 108  
Lyman Mills 130 135  
Mass Cotton Mills 128 130  
Merrimack Mfg. Co. 60 62  
Merrimack Mfg. Co. pfd 85 87  
North Andover 81 84  
Naumkeag S. Cotton Co. 190 195  
Otis 2750 2750  
Pacific Mills 144 146  
Pepperell Mfg. Co. 189 190  
Pine Point 92 94  
Salmon Falls pfd 102 104  
Thorndike 1250 1250  
Tremont & Suffolk 140 140  
Waltham Bleachery 115 115  
York Mfg. Co. 125 125

\*Taxable in Massachusetts.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England.—Changes in the weekly statement of the Bank of England are: Total reserve \$24,169,000, decreased \$419,000; circulation \$28,289,000, increased \$465,000; bullion \$54,009,000, increased \$47,000; other securities \$139,610,000, decreased \$12,211,000; other deposits \$129,647,000, increased \$5,313,000; public deposits \$49,945,000, decreased \$17,966,000; Government securities \$24,043,000, decreased \$48,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19 per cent compared with 18 per cent last week, and compares with an advance from 25 to 28 per cent in this week last year. Clearings through London banks for the week were \$208,340,000, compared with \$231,570,000 last week and \$261,652,000 in this week last year.

HOLIDAY FOR EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has decided to have no session of the exchange on Friday, April 6.

GAS TRACTORS  
NOW EMPLOYED  
ON THE FARMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To secure data as to number of gasoline and kerosene tractors in actual use on farms during the coming season, office of Farm Management in cooperation with the Bureau of Crop Estimates, addressed, in February, 1917, inquiries to 32,000 selected correspondents. They were asked to report all tractors which were to be actually used in farm operations this season. Steam-driven tractors, tractors purchased but not delivered, tractors out of commission or not to be used this season, and tractors employed for road or work other than farming were to be excluded.

Figures given below indicate number of tractors, actual ownership of which was clearly established and intention to use which during the season, implied. The figures are offered not as an actual count of all tractors, but as indicating the relative employment of tractors in farming in the different sections:

Alabama	313	Nevada	19
Arizona	23	New Hampshire	23
Arkansas	236	New Jersey	167
California	1,358	New Mexico	83
Colorado	525	New York	1,210
Connecticut	47	North Carolina	452
Delaware	34	North Dakota	2,127
Florida	71	Ohio	1,395
Georgia	543	Oklahoma	795
Idaho	262	Oregon	318
Illinois	3,202	Pennsylvania	535
Indiana	1,852	Rhode Island	30
Iowa	2,223	South Carolina	387
Kansas	2,287	South Dakota	1,527
Kentucky	348	Tennessee	442
Louisiana	343	Texas	2,235
Maine	53	Utah	88
Maryland	190	Vermont	75
Massachusetts	41	Virginia	434
Michigan	845	Washington	309
Minnesota	1,475	West Virginia	904
Mississippi	37	Wisconsin	904
Missouri	1,141	Wyoming	186
Montana	808		
Nebraska	1,173	Total	34,371

COPPER SHARES  
BIG INCREASE  
IN DIVIDENDS

The year 1916 established a record in dividends to holders of copper shares but 1917 promises to exceed that record as indicated by payments of \$45,327,596 in the first three months of this year compared with \$29,627,100 in the first quarter of 1916. The month of March will have witnessed the distribution of copper share dividends approximating \$27,645,929.

As compared with a year ago there was a substantial increase. The following compilation speaks for itself:

Company	1916	1917
Am. Copper	\$5,500,000	\$6,685,715
Chino	2,700,000	2,700,000
C. & H. 25.00	2,500,000	15,000
Dee Co.	1,999,457	50
Cal & Ar.	1,852,236	2,000
Ray Con.	1,577,179	50
Pasco	1,599,990	1,000
Cop. Rge.	962,967	1,500
Quincy	5,500,000	3,000
Utah	300,000	75
U. Verde	450,000	25
Magma	120,000	50
Cent'l	90,000	50
Kennecott	4,168,367	1,500
O. D. M.	880,000	2,500
U. N. J.	2,500	405,000
U. Globe	15,000	345,000
Champ'n	640	50
Total	\$27,645,929	\$20,168,010

A recapitulation of monthly totals follows:

Month	1916	1917
January	\$6,961,834	\$3,391,879
February	10,716,833	6,069,211
March	27,645,929	20,168,010
First quarter	45,327,596	29,627,100

## NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	3 3/4	3 3/4
Big Ledge	64	67
Boston & Mont.	64	67
Butte & Z.	11 1/4	11 1/4
Butte Detroit	1 1/4	1 1/4
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/4	1 1/4
Canada Cop.	1 1/4	1 1/4
Chev Motors	125	135
Cons Arizona	2	2 1/2
Cosden & Co.	14 1/4	15 1/4
Cosden O. & G.	14 1/4	15 1/4
Dundee Ariz.	1 1/4	2
First Nat. Cop.	1 1/4	2
Goldfield Cons.	65	68
Gold Warrior	65	70
Grant Motors	5	5
Green Monster	1 1/4	1 1/4
Hecia Mining	7 1/4	8
Howe Sound	6 1/4	7
Jerome Verde	2 1/4	2 1/2
Juniper Victor	1 1/4	1 1/4
Juniper	45	47
Lake Torp Boat	8 1/4	9 1/4
Magma Cop.	48	49
Majestic	8 1/4	9
Marlin Arms	82	84
Max Munition	3 1/4	3 1/4
McKinley Dar.	50	53
Met Petrol	2 1/4	2 1/2
Midwest Oil	79	80
Mohican	1	1 1/4
Mojave Tungsten	1	1 1/4
Mother Lode	37	39
Nancy Hanks	1 1/4	1 1/4
Nipissing	15	18
Peerless	15	18
Rex Cons.	39	41
Saulpa Ref.	11 1/4	11 1/4
Seneca	12	12 1/4
Steel Alloys	8 1/4	8 1/4
Stewart Mm.	1 1/4	1 1/4
Submarine Boat	22 1/4	23 1/4
Success Min.	45	47
Troy Arizona	50	50
United Motors	39 1/4	39 1/4
United W. O.	1 1/4	1 1/4
United Verde Ext.	38 1/4	38 1/4
U. S. Steam	6 1/4	6 1/4
Victoria	1 1/4	1 1/4
Zinc Concent.	3 1/4	3 1/4

## STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Steel Company of Canada reports for year ended Dec. 31 as follows:

1916	1917
Net profits	\$5,021,391
Balance applicable to common stock	\$2,092,856
After deducting interest charges, depreciation, preferred dividends, etc.	\$1,819,000
This amount is equal to 18.19 per cent on \$11,500,000 common stock.	

INSURANCE FOR  
COASTWISE TRADE  
ON WAR RISKS

Unlikely as war losses would seem in the coastwise trade, local insurance officials say that there is an increasing amount of war risk insurance being written on purely coastwise trade. The cost is small—the Boston to New York rate being say 10 per cent and to Gulf ports, say 25 per cent for all classes of merchandise.

Fabulous charter rates on coastwise fleets have brought out a large amount of underwriting of hulls and profits against war risks. So heavy would be the loss of profits should the fleets be put out of business that owners are willing to pay a monthly rate of 1 per cent to 2 per cent to insure against it.

However, they must now accept a new clause in the policy. Such insurance has formerly been taken to include seizure or detention, but the imminence of war, and apprehension as to the Government's action in such event, has caused the insertion of a clause making the insurance "free of American capture, seizure or detention."

In addition, some shipping interests have felt constrained, because of threatened railroad strike disorders and spy activities about the wharves, to take out insurance against civil disorder or violence, and one insurance company is even doing business with shipping men on bombardment insurance.

BANKERS-ASTOR  
TRUST COMPANY  
MERGER DETAILS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On Feb. 28 the capital of Bankers Trust Company was \$10,000,000 surplus \$10,000,000 and undivided profits \$6,731,613; on the same date Astor Trust Company, which is to be merged with Bankers Trust, had capital \$1,250,000, surplus \$1,250,000 and undivided profits \$602,471.

Assuming that special dividend to equalize book values amounts to \$2,000,000, Bankers Trust after consolidation will have capital of \$11,250,000, surplus of \$1,250,000 and undivided profits of \$5,334,084.

Deposits of the combined institutions will be considerably in excess of \$300,000,000. Earnings of both for the past several years have shown a steady increase. The Bankers has been paying an annual dividend of 30 per cent since 1913; the Astor paid 8 per cent in 1913 and 1914, and 16 per cent in 1915 and 1916.

Ever since formation of Astor Trust Company it has had many directors in common with Bankers Trust, and all directors of the Astor have been invited to become members of the board of the Bankers. Seward Prosser will remain president of Bankers Trust Company.

## DIVIDENDS

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent.

American Trust Company of Boston declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 28.

Wabash Railway declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred "A" stock, payable April 30 to stock of record April 10.

Globe Wernicke Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on Preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Associated Gas & Electric Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock payable April 16 to holders of record March 31.

American Shipbuilding Company will pay a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock May 1 to stock of record April 16. This will be first disbursement on this issue since June 1911.

Northern States Power Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 15, to stock of record March 31, and regular quarterly of 1 1/4 per cent on common, payable April 20 to stock of record March 31.

The New Jersey Zinc Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent and an extra dividend of 4 per cent. The regular disbursement is payable May 10 to holders of record April 30 and the extra dividend will be paid April 10 to holders of record March 31.

The Reece Buttonhole Machine Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. The International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

The Reece Folding Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. All these dividends are payable April 16 to holders of record April 2.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

St. Louis will have a \$4,000,000 four auction next month.

Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. have arranged a fourth \$15,000,000 50-year French acceptance credit, for payment for raw materials purchased in the United States.

Last week British Government revenue totaled \$23,598,000 and expenditures \$29,811,000. Discount rates at London have hardened since Saturday because of the offer of \$50,000,000 new treasury bills.

H. L. Gwalter & Co., New York, say: The local raw silk market is quiet and purchases on the part of the mills are mostly of a hand to mouth character. On the other side stocks in importers' hands are small and poorly assorted and prices for ready silk remain practically unchanged.

EQUIPMENT NEEDS  
IN CHINA AND  
RUSSIA URGENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Activities of American International Corporation in China and Russia should prove a source of much profitable future business for equipment companies here.

American International has concluded negotiations for construction of 1100 miles of railway in China, with option on some 1500 additional, not yet surveyed. It has been negotiating for some time with Russia with view of financing railway expansion program which will involve many thousands of miles of new lines.

Although it is said that equipment will be purchased in the cheapest markets, it is presumable that the United States will be favored. Equipment men say it will be many years before Europe can meet her own needs for equipment and that this country is likely to have exceptional opportunity to develop foreign fields.

While demand for equipment from sources referred to is not immediate, as it will take some time to construct the lines, this is probably just as well, as many equipment concerns here, especially those making locomotives, could not consider any new orders of any size for a year or more. Equipment men look to this prospective demand to make itself evident at a time when it will do most good, or when home demand and that from England, France, Italy and other foreign countries, whose railways have already been developed, shall begin to fall off.

NO TEUTONIC  
QUOTATIONS  
ON EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign exchange market this morning furnished a great surprise in that no quotations were obtainable either for German or Austrian exchange. Sterling and francs, guilders and rubles and Scandinavian showed steadiness.

Libre cables declined to 7.78 and checks 7.79 1/2. These figures show a loss of about a point. Sterling 4.75-9.16, cables 4.76-7.16, 60 days nominal 4.72, 90 days 4.70. Franc cables 5.83-11.16, checks 5.84 1/2. Swiss cables 5.03 1/2, checks 5.04 1/2. Guilders cables 4.05, checks 4.07-16. Ruble cables 25.42, checks 25.32. Stockholm cables 29.75, checks 29.65. Christiania cables 29.50, checks 29.40. Copenhagen cables 29.90, checks 29.80. Pesetas rose to the highest figure on this immediate movement, 21.60 for cables and 21.50 for checks.

A leading banker explains the immediate situation with regard to Teutonic exchange. "Only one prominent financial institution in this city has any Reichmarks and it is unwilling to sell any." This is the reason there are no quotations today. In other quarters the abrupt cessation of the market for Teutonic exchange is attributed to the political status of the relations of the United States toward the Central Powers.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Month	1916	1917
January	\$2,588,000	\$2,588,000
Gross earnings	\$2,588,000	\$2,588,000
Net earnings	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000
From Jan. 1—		
Gross earnings	\$2,588,000	\$2,588,000
Net earnings	\$1,080,000	\$1,080,000

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

ILLINOIS CENTRAL		
February—	1917	Increase
Total oper revenue..	\$6,229,684	\$358,139
Net revenue .....	1,396,661	178,371



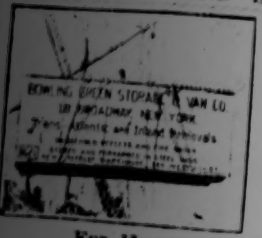




# MICHIGAN, IOWA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, MONTANA, ETC.

## NEW YORK CITY

### MOVING AND STORAGE



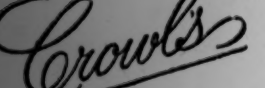
Hoisting  
Lift Van  
On Board  
Steamer

New  
Fireproof  
Storage

For Household Furniture  
Clean, Separate, Locked Rooms  
WAREHOUSE  
249, 250, 252 West 45th St.  
FOREIGN AND INLAND REMOVAL  
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.  
18 Broadway, New York

## DAYTON, O.

### WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



### OFFERINGS OF

Suits Coats Dresses  
Gowns Blouses Skirts  
Millinery and Dress Accessories  
Are Always Authentic  
39 South Ludlow St., DAYTON, O.

## Champaign—Urbana

### REAL ESTATE

Loans, Fire and Automobile Insurance  
F. G. CAMPBELL & SON,  
Commercial Bank Bldg., Champaign, Ill.

### TABLE SUPPLIES

YOU WANT HOY'S Sugar Leaf Bread?  
Always the Same, Home Made.  
Bell phone 346, Urbana.

## SAGINAW, MICH.

### WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

*Wear  
Gossard  
CORSETS  
They Lace In Front*

Spring Stocks Are Ready

## THE M. W. TANNER CO.

MISS ELLY RICHTER  
Gowns, Suits and Wraps  
Made to Perfection  
Bancroft Block Bell phone 2123-J

### PRINTING

When Promised  
Spring Styles Now Shown at  
"BARIE'S"

### DEPARTMENT STORES

"SAGINAW'S STANDARD STORE"

## WM. C. WEICHMANN

DEPARTMENT STORE  
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

### STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

and Stationery  
Engraving Calling Cards  
THE H. B. ARNOLD COMPANY  
129 North Franklin Street, Saginaw

### GROCERIES

Choice Staple and Fancy Groceries  
901 Genesee Ave., Corner Millard

## FRANK W. PERRY

HIGH GRADE GROCERIES  
254 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

### SHOES

ARTHUR E. JOCHEN  
COMPLETE LINE OF SHOES  
314 Genesee. Bell Phone 1140-W

### FLORISTS

ROETHKE FLORAL COMPANY  
All kinds of flowers in their season.  
335 S. Washington. 260 S. Michigan.

### MILLINERY

Patterns and Original Designs  
MISS RUCKER  
125 North Jefferson

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PAINTER AND DECORATOR  
Bell Phone 490-L. 184 Genesee Ave.

## FLINT, MICH.

### MEN'S FURNISHINGS

H. H. STEWART  
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES  
Hats and Furnishings

## GRAND RAPIDS

### REAL ESTATE

Grand Rapids' most beautiful Suburb  
S. H. WILSON & CO. Owners & Builders

### FUEL AND BUILDING MATERIAL

The Brummeler-Van Strien Co.  
Dealers in  
COAL, WOOD, LIME, CEMENT  
FACE BRICK

## Wykes-Schroeder Company

G. C. SCHROEDER, Manager  
Coal, Coke, Wood, Building Material

## GRAND RAPIDS

### DEPARTMENT STORES



West Michigan's  
Greatest  
Department  
Store

Herpoldheimer's  
GRAND RAPIDS

### "SERVICE FIRST"

Always

## Wurzburg's

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FINE CHINA  
GLASS AND  
SILVERWARE

POSTER STEVENS & CO.

### DRY GOODS

Friedman-Spring  
Dry Goods Co.

On Campau Square  
In the Hub of Grand Rapids

## PAUL STEKETEE

& SONS  
Grand Rapids' Oldest New Store

### MEN'S FURNISHINGS

CARR-HUTCHINS  
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Clothing-Hats-Shoes-Furnishings  
For Father and Son  
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

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For the Bedroom,  
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SPECIALISTS IN  
HANDKERCHIEFS  
Mail Orders Solicited

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The Tisch-Hine Company  
Engraved Stationery  
Invitations  
Announcements—Office Supplies  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

### CLEANING AND DYEING

Cleaning  
Repairing

Dyeing  
Accordion  
Plaiting

150 E. FULTON STREET  
Both Phones 2424

### JEWELERS

Herkner's  
LEADING JEWELERS  
121 Ottawa Ave.

### GROCERIES AND MARKETS

WELSH'S  
Quality Groceries—Bakery—Meats  
138 E. Fulton Street  
Both Phones

### TABLE SUPPLIES

BERTCH MARKET  
YOUR TABLE COMPLETE  
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### CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Cody Hotel Cafeteria  
Entrance 10 West Fulton St., or through  
Cody Hotel Lobby  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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Confectionery,  
Soda Fountain  
Service, Light and  
Table d'Hote  
Luncheons.

National City Bank Building.

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Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas  
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New location—35 Ionia Avenue, N. W.

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HOUSE WIRING, FANS,  
LIGHTING FIXTURES  
DUNN ELECTRIC CO.  
Call for our estimates on wiring.

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HOUSEMAN & JONES  
FINE CUSTOM TAILORING  
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX  
WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

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Floral decorations. Mail orders filled.  
17 Jefferson Avenue, Grand Rapids

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Proper Clothes  
For Men and  
Young Men

AT  
The Proper Clothes Shop  
107 E. Main Street, Jackson, Mich.  
J. MACHLIN, Proprietor

### FINANCIAL

Established 1888

## Jackson City Bank

JACKSON, MICHIGAN

3% interest compounded every 4  
months paid in Savings Department

### REAL ESTATE

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AGENCY

Real Estate Exchange  
34 Union Bank Building, Jackson, Mich.  
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TRADE AT  
A. J. Henry's Grocery  
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JACKSON, MICHIGAN

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618 Francis Bell 303; Citiz. 622

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Ask your dealer  
Call 1588-J Bell

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MILLINERY  
Hats for all occasions at reasonable  
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Opp. City Library—Jackson, Mich.

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1422 East Main Street

## Jackson Panitorium

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### Infants' Stamped Dresses

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### PLUMBING

ARTHUR PICKLES  
PLUMBING  
Corner Francis and Washington  
BETTER GRADE  
PLUMBING AND HEATING  
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Phones 237

### JEWELERS

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THE BIGGEST LITTLE JEWELRY  
STORE IN JACKSON  
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OUR BARBER SERVICE  
we believe is the best "always."  
Try H. J. HOWARD  
Our Supply House is complete.

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JACKSON, MICH.

## KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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BRVANTS  
Satisfy yourself that our pies, rolls,  
bread, cookies, home-made cake, have  
the real "home-made flavor." Phone num-  
ber 4060. 304 W. Main.

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I SELL GROCERIES EXCLUSIVELY  
EVERYTHING is the best we can buy;  
we cut the price on all groceries.  
S. O. BENNETT, Spot Cash Grocer.  
220 N. Burdick St.

### THE PEOPLE'S GROCERY

E. H. PRIDDY, Prop.  
Phone 842-J  
J. E. VAN BOCHOWE, high grade gro-  
ceries. We carry the Kalamazoo Jam Kitchen  
Products. 514 So. West St. Phone 340.

FOR first-class groceries and personal  
attention call Tel. 2752-J. We deliver.  
MRS. F. E. DONNELLY, 613 Davis St.

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MUNRO & CO., highest grade meats  
at moderate prices; reliable and conven-  
ient delivery. North St. and Douglass ave.

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15c and 20c. Phone 288-J.

### DAIRYMEN'S MILK COMPANY

Producers and dealers in milk and milk  
products. JAS. VAN WOOKE. Phone 57.

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THE HUB RESTAURANT  
114 EAST MAIN STREET

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finishing; old furniture rebuilt. Tel. 53 E.  
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GLOBE PATTERN WORKS—Construct-  
ors of wood and metal patterns. 315 E.  
Kalamazoo ave. Tel. 2003.

## KALAMAZOO, MICH.

### STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

YOUR PRINTING  
should be something more than mere paper,  
type and ink. Our printing will help your  
business, no matter what that business is.

JOHN BRANDER COMPANY  
128 So. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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JEWELRY  
DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE  
N. C. TALL CO.  
118 W. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

### Hinrichs' Jewelry Store

Quality Goods at Reasonable Prices  
301 N. Burdick Street

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Carry most complete stocks of medium  
and high-grade merchandise.  
Test them with trial order.

J. R. Jones' Sons & Co.  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
The Satisfactory Store for Quality  
and Service.

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109 So. Burdick Street  
Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,  
Dresses, Waists. Popular Prices.

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High-Class Millinery  
SECOND-FLOOR SECTION  
"FINE MILLINERY"  
Peck Bldg., 303 South Burdick Street

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SHOES OF QUALITY  
THE BELL SHOE COMPANY  
Kalamazoo, Mich.

G. R. KINNEY & CO.  
The Big 98c and 1.98 Shoe Store  
Our Highest Price \$2.48  
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### BENTLEY SHOE CO.

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FURNISHERS OF FOOT COMFORT  
E. W. HERRICK, Manager

### HARRY'S SPECIALTY SHOES

Better Shoes at a Less Price  
\$2.50 to \$4.95 \$2.50 to \$4.95  
2nd Floor Hanselman Building

YOU can always get a correct fit at  
APLEDOORN'S SHOE STORE because  
they measure every foot. 117 N. Burdick St.

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VERNON R. McFEE  
MEN'S WEAR  
Across from Y. M. C. A.

ALLCOCK'S BARBER SHOP—Safety  
razors sharpened; a satisfied customer is  
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VAN PEENEN & SCHRIER—Men's and  
boys' clothing and furnishings specialist.  
Main street.

### HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Star Bargain House  
The Old Reliable House Furnishers  
China, Glassware and Electric Fixtures  
Silver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Acces-  
sories, Bicycle Supplies.  
The Edwards & Chamberlin Bldg. Co.  
HIGH GRADE HARDWARE AND  
KITCHEN UTENSILS  
W. H. PELTON, 122 W. Main St.

### COAL AND WOOD

You Get  
a top-notch in quality, and  
a rock-bottom in price by  
trading with  
HARRIS AND PRATT Phone No. 9  
W. P. DARLING  
Coal, Coke and Wood  
829 First Street  
Phone 118

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"THE PARIS"  
For First-Class Cleaning  
222 W. Main Street. Phone 157.

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KALAMAZOO LAUNDRY CO.—Dry  
cleaning, shoe repairing; family washings  
a specialty. 219-221 North Rose St.

KEYSER BROS.  
SOFT WATER LAUNDRY  
Phone 432

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QUALITY DEVELOPING, PRINTING  
AND ENLARGING—W. P. ROGGS, 101  
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Michigan.

NEIFERT STUDIO—Commercial and  
Portrait Photography. 808 Bank Building.  
Phone 2563. Kalamazoo, Mich.

### FLORISTS

JACKSON'S FLOWER SHOP  
Fresh flowers from our own greenhouses.  
Phone 200  
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ERB & ERB—Cut Flowers and General  
Decorating  
106 West Main Street Phone 642

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VICTROLAS, GRAMOPHONES, records,  
sheet music, instruments. KISCHER MUSIC  
SHOP, Gilmore's, 2nd floor.

J. D. PLATING—Electrical wiring of all  
kinds; estimates given on all classes of  
work. 718 Simpson St. Phone 1708 K.

### ARTS AND CRAFTS

Pottery Shop Quaint Things from  
Mail Orders on Approval

### CONFECTIONERY

DE BOLT'S—Try our Candies, Ice Cream  
and Fountain Lunches. All our own  
make. Phone 620

### MECHANICAL PATTERNS

GLOBE PATTERN WORKS—Construct-  
ors of wood and metal patterns. 315 E.  
Kalamazoo ave. Tel. 2003.

## DES MOINES, IA.

### DEPARTMENT STORES

YOUNKER BROTHERS  
Displays of  
SPRING FASHIONS  
are now in readiness in the  
various sections devoted to  
Ready-to-Wear Garments.  
Millinery, Women's and  
Children's Footwear, Dress  
Fabrics, Trimmings and  
Accessories.

### MEN'S FURNISHINGS

HART SCHAFFNER  
& MARX  
World's Famous Clothes  
GOLDMAN-COBACKER CO.  
400-411 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa

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VISIT OUR ENLARGED STORE  
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Ring o' Ring o' Posies

The first Magnolia was lighting up; the pinky white flowers shone like lamps, thrusting straight out of the trunk and branches. Every other tree was as bare as the fountain that stood in the middle of the park; the fountain was in the form of an iron Dolphin, letting a raindrop trickle out of his staring eye. "And you lit up so uncommonly well and unselfishly when there was no one about to take any particular notice; it does seem too bad you should have to take a back place now."

But the pinky white Magnolia merely moved its branches gently and murmured in its sweet voice, "Ask my sister her opinion."

So the Dolphin turned to the bright Pink Magnolia, and began: "I was just pitying your poor sister—"

"Poor, poor, who's poor?" cried the Pink Magnolia. "I have only rich sisters, thank you."

"Ah, but the one who lit up earliest of any is over and done for, unnoticed and neglected now," said the Dolphin. "My excellent fish," said the Pink Magnolia, "is it possible that you don't know our game of Kiss in the Ring, when its being played under your nose this very moment?"

"What? Where?" said the Dolphin, with his goggle eyes starting out of his head. "Kissing what?"

"Everything; square, park, children, houses, birds, and you," laughed the Pink Magnolia. "First she came out and lit up and then started blowing kisses everywhere, and now it's my turn, and then Deep Red Sister will light up and then dear old Slowcoach Big White Blossom will get out her fat white Chinese lanterns; and so we will keep it going all the time. That's the whole fun of Ring o' Ring o' Posies. First it's her turn; then it's mine; then it's Red Flower; then it's thine; wait a little; you will see Posies springing tree by tree, everything in order planned keeps a-moving through the land."

"Well, you certainly keep it up," gasped the Dolphin. "What a flow! How can you keep it up like that, and poetry, too?"

"I can't," laughed the Pink Magnolia. "It's the kissing part now. Look out, Dolphin, for here's the wind a-coming that keeps our game a-going, and here's the first for you, and another, and another..."

And then, if the Pink Magnolia didn't pelt the Dolphin with kisses till they lay on his head and shoulders and tail and one popped right into his mouth. "Oh, I would like to play," oh, wind, blow on me, too!" gasped the Dolphin, so excited, but the Wind called out, "Wait for your turn, old chap. If you didn't wait for your turn, how could you see what the others are doing?"

Then the wind chased the last kiss from the Magnolia, and left the Dolphin yawning and spluttering. "I'm tired of doing nothing; I want to blow kisses and I can't; I'm all dried up, I'm done for."

"Nonsense," said the sonorous, deep voice of Big White Blossom Magnolia, now busy spreading out its deep green shining leaves. "Everybody's playing all the time in Ring o' Ring o' Posies."

"I should rather think we are; look at me, don't I throw a rose light on things, old Dolphin?" cried a new voice and there was the Rosy Red Magnolia, flourishing deep red lanterns at such a pace that the Dolphin could only gasp, "My eye!"

"Isn't it worth while standing still a minute to watch her show?" cried the other Magnolias. "Hurrah for the kisses that are coming! Talk of fireworks! Talk of shooting stars! Talk of sunsets and dawn and everything that's rosy, and you won't match the superb, bright, brilliant kisses she is going to shower on everything."

"Hurrah," cried the Dolphin, as the wind came hurrying to the fun. "Hurrah for the Posies, the petals, the rosy posy petals which you call kisses, but which I call flower spray."

"Oh, what a lovely name!" Here is one especially for that," cried the Red Magnolia, and a great big petal came whirling and twirling and turning, till it landed on the tip of the Dolphin's nose, while he gurgled and giggled.

## Japanese Toys

In "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," Lafcadio Hearn writes of Japanese toys, many of which the travelers from other lands can scarcely guess the meaning of.

"Now let us see what we can discover in the way of cheap ingenuities," he says.

"Tombo, 'the dragon-fly.' Merely two bits of wood jointed together in the form of a T. The lower part is a little round stick, about as thick as a match, but twice as long; the upper piece is flat and streaked with paint. Unless you are accustomed to look for secrets, you would scarcely be able to notice that the flat piece is trimmed along two edges at a particular angle. Twirl the lower piece rapidly between the palms of both hands and suddenly let it go. At once the strange toy rises revolving in the air, and then sails away slowly to quite a distance, performing extraordinary gyrations, and imitating exactly to the eye, at least—the hovering motion of a dragon-fly. Those little streaks of paint you noticed upon the top piece now reveal their purpose; as the tombo darts hither and thither, even the tints appear to be those of a real dragon-fly; and even the sound of the flitting toy imitates the dragon-fly's hum. An expert can make his tombo, return into his hand. All the tombo sold, however, are not as good as this one; we have been lucky. Price, one-tenth of a cent."

"Chie-no-ita, 'the Intelligent Boards,' or better, perhaps, 'The Planks of Intelligence.' A sort of chain composed of about a dozen flat pieces of

among my leaves," returned the Magnolia. "Do you not know we each light up in turn, so that the whole world may forever rejoice in light and shade?"

"Well, I must say it was too bad you had to come out in the dull gray weather," said the Dolphin, letting a raindrop trickle out of his staring eye. "And you lit up so uncommonly well and unselfishly when there was no one about to take any particular notice; it does seem too bad you should have to take a back place now."

But the pinky white Magnolia merely moved its branches gently and murmured in its sweet voice, "Ask my sister her opinion."

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"Isn't it worth while standing still a minute to watch her show?" cried the other Magnolias. "Hurrah for the kisses that are coming! Talk of fireworks! Talk of shooting stars! Talk of sunsets and dawn and everything that's rosy, and you won't match the superb, bright, brilliant kisses she is going to shower on everything."

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## The Cow Tree

In Venezuela, there grows the cow tree, or milk tree, the stem of which contains a milky fluid which flows out when a notch is cut in the tree. Humboldt writes of this tree as follows: "Among the many curious phenomena which presented themselves to me in the course of my travels, I confess there were few by which my imagination was so powerfully affected as by the cow tree. On the parched side of a rock on the mountain of Venezuela, grows a tree with dry and leathery foliage, its large woody roots scarcely penetrating into the ground. For several months in the year its leaves are not moistened by a shower; its branches look as if they were withered; but when the trunk is bored from a blind and nourishing milk flows from it. It is at sunrise that the 'vegetable fountain' flows most freely. At that time the blacks and natives are seen coming from all parts, provided with large bowls to receive the milk, which grows yellow and thickens at its surface. Some empty their vessels on the spot, while others carry them to their children. One imagines he sees the family of a shepherd, who is distributing the milk to his flock."

Whoosh! The wind sprayed the tops of the highest trees with the silver mist; and birds and flowers and trees of any is over and done for, unnoticed and neglected now," said the Dolphin. "My excellent fish," said the Pink Magnolia, "is it possible that you don't know our game of Kiss in the Ring, when its being played under your nose this very moment?"

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"Quite a few birds are twittering among my leaves," returned the Magnolia. "Do you not know we each light up in turn, so that the whole world may forever rejoice in light and shade?"

"Well, I must say it was too bad you had to come out in the dull gray weather," said the Dolphin, letting a raindrop trickle out of his staring eye. "And you lit up so uncommonly well and unselfishly when there was no one about to take any particular notice; it does seem too bad you should have to take a back place now."

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"Poor, poor, who's poor?" cried the Pink Magnolia. "I have only rich sisters, thank you."

## King Offa and Charles the Great

I must now tell you something of the real history of Offa. There is no doubt that... the Kingdom of Mercia, was held for a short time by one Beornred, who seems not to have been of the royal house. And there is no doubt that he was driven out by Offa, the son of Thingferth, who was of the royal house, though not a son, or seemingly any near kinsman, of the last King. Most likely it was only his name, Offa, and his driving out the usurper which made men think of the old stories about the hero, Offa. He seems to have been Alderman or Under King of the Hwiccas (that is, you will remember, the people of Gloucester, Worcester and part of Warwick); but in 775, after he had driven out Beornred, he became King over all Mercia, and reigned 39 years, till 794. Under him Mercia became the first power in Britain, writes Edward A. Freeman, in his "Old English History for Children." He had a good deal of fighting with the other English states, both with the Kentish men and with the West-Saxons, and in 777 he defeated Cynwulf of Wessex, and took from him the town of Bensington, on

the Thames, just opposite Wallingford. I suppose it was now that Oxfordshire became Mercian. Instead of West-Saxon. But Offa is much more famous for his wars with the Welsh. Up to his time the Severn had been the boundary between the English and Welsh in this part of Britain. But Offa conquered a great deal of the Welsh country called Powys, which lies west of the Severn, and took the chief town, which was called Pen-y-wern, but which now became an English town by the name of Scrobbesbury, or Shrewsbury. And to keep his new land safe, he made a great dike from the mouth of the Wye to the mouth of the Dee, of which some remains are left still, and which is still called Offa's Dike. This was doing very much the same as Hadrian and Severus had done long before, when they built the great Roman wall. But Offa's Dike answered much better than the Roman wall, and it became the boundary of England and Wales, a boundary which has not changed very much from Offa's time till now.

And now I must tell you of a great change which Offa made in the church, though it lasted only a little while. As Offa was the most powerful King in England, and especially as he had defeated the Kentishmen, he did not like the Church of Mercia to be subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but he wished to have an archbishop of his own in his own kingdom. So he held a council in 786, and got leave from Pope Hadrian to make Lichfield an archbishop's see, and for the Archbishop of Lichfield to be the head bishop of all Mercia and East Anglia. But this did not last long, for the next Archbishop of Canterbury persuaded the Pope—another Pope, named Leo—to take away the archbishopric of Lichfield, and to give back to Canterbury all that it had before. So there was one Archbishop of Lichfield, and only one. His name was Ealdwulf.

Thus, you see, King Offa was well known even out of our own island. I told you before that Eadbert of Northumberland had some dealings with Pippin, King of the Franks, and now Offa had a great deal to do with Pippin's son, Charles the Great. This Charles is perhaps the most famous man in all history since the old times of the Greeks and Romans. He did many wonderful things both in peace and war. He conquered the Saxons, I do not mean our Saxons in Britain, but the Old-Saxons in Germany, who till then were heathens and who often had wars with the Franks. So we may call him the first King of all Germany. And he was the first man of any Teutonic nation who was called Roman Emperor. You know that the emperors had for a long time lived at Constantinople or New Rome, and they had for some while been gradually losing their power in Italy. Part of the country had been conquered by a Teutonic people called the Lombards, and in Rome itself the popes were gradually getting to themselves the chief power. The popes, too, and the Romans generally, had a great deal of disputing with the emperors on religious matters, because several of the emperors wished to take away all images and pictures out of the churches, which the popes did not wish to have done. There was a great deal of trouble about this matter during the whole of the Eighth and Ninth centuries, though we hear little about it in England. King Charles held a council about it, and he and his bishops agreed that it was lawful to have pictures and images, but that it was wrong to worship them. But the end of the matter was that the emperors lost the greater part of their dominions in Italy; and though Rome still belonged to them in name, yet it was in name only. The popes sent for the kings of the Franks to help them both against the emperors and against

the Lombards. So both Pippin and Charles ruled at Rome, only they were called patrician, and not king or emperor. Charles indeed conquered the Lombards altogether, and joined their kingdom to that of the Franks. So he ruled over all Germany and Gaul and part of Spain and Italy, and most of the nations to the east of Germany were more or less tributary to him. But he did many things besides fighting, for he made many laws, and greatly encouraged learning, and loved to have learned men about him, one of the chief of whom was called Alcuin, or Alcuin, an Englishman. Perhaps you will be surprised when I tell you that this great and wise King could not write. No doubt he could read, but he was not taught to write in his youth; he tried to learn when he was grown up, but he could not manage it. You know that writing was a more difficult business then than it is now, and few people in the West could write besides clergymen, and not all of them. But you must not fancy that because people could not write, it always follows that they could not read.

## The Lizard's Joke

Surely no one connects joking with a lizard. Yet the lizard which figures in the following story must have had a keen sense of humor. If one may judge by appearances.

Some people went to stay in a house which was built on a "koptie," which means a small hill in South Africa, with low stone walls round the garden. Lizards used to come out and lie on the wall, bask in the sunshine and take on the color of the wall so beautifully that it was not easy to distinguish them from the wall unless they lifted up their little heads and looked around.

One day a lizard, just through curiosity, lifted up his head and so was discovered by the pet dog of the house, who immediately gave chase. The lizard slipped down the hilly garden and hid behind a stone and was entirely lost to the dog, whilst he lay low; but after a while he lifted up his head to take a peep at the dog, as much as to say, "You can't catch me," and away they would scamper again until the lizard once more got behind a stone. Keeping quite still whilst the dog was looking for it, just when the dog had given up the hunt, up would go the lizard's head and thus it would draw the dog on once more.

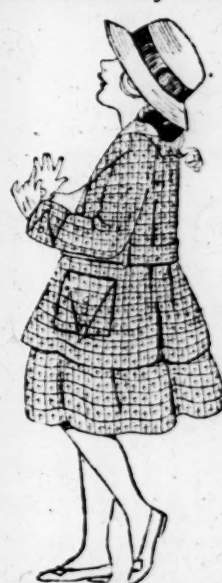
This funny game was kept up for about nine months, in fact, all the time that the people stayed there; and both dog and lizard seemed to enjoy the joke.

## Bracelets

Bracelets are among the most ancient forms of jewelry, having been worn by the women who lived in Egypt in the time of the Pharaohs.

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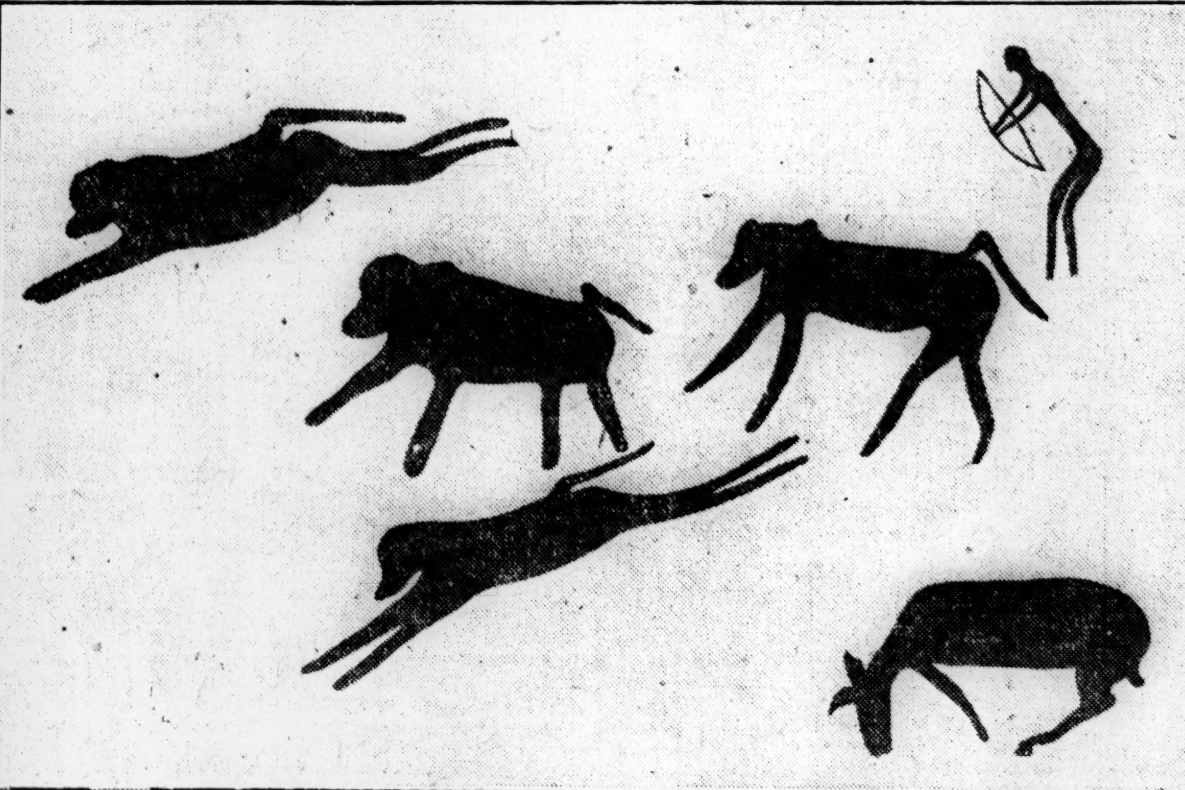
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## Bushman Paintings in South Africa



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Bushman painting, showing hunter, baboons and deer, in exact grouping

The Bushmen have been credited with being on the lowest plane of civilization, mainly owing to the fact that they appeared to have few needs, were very wild, and led a nomadic

existence, roaming from cave to cave. In parts of South Africa, like Damara-land, where the country is mostly flat, the Bushmen, when they wanted a night's lodging, would simply put up a shelter of branches. Imagine the surprise of the hunter, on approaching what he thought was a particularly thick scrub, when he suddenly saw some diminutive black figures run out, and found it was a Bushman village! Whatever their status may be supposed to have been (one must speak of them in the past, for they are now practically extinct), it is perfectly clear, from the paintings and drawings left behind them in caves, that their pursuits were not altogether lacking in intelligence. On the pale-colored sandstone walls of the cave, one might see amusing drawings of a man chasing two wild boars, some baboons scuttling down a "krantz," or cliff, a spring-bok preparing for the leap, or a stately eland, whose wrinkles on the skin over the neck are duly emphasized by long red stripes. All of the paintings are done in colors obviously taken out of the rock, but how they were mixed and applied nobody knows. They are very durable, in some instances being perfectly clear after a period of probably 50 years or so.

## A Native Hawaiian Village

If ever you journey to the Hawaiian Islands, you will need to look long and hard before you can come upon a real native village. If you are very persevering, willing to endure rough sea voyages to the various islands of the group, and then to take long motor trips far up into the mountains or through wide valleys, you perhaps will at last find what you are seeking. Now and then, springing up beneath the coco-palms, usually beside the beach upon which giant waves boom, there is still a genuine Hawaiian village of grass huts. Down by the shore you will see fish-nets spread out to dry and strange outrigger canoes drawn high up on the sands. Probably, between the road and the surf, you will see dense groves of coco-palms, with their roots buried deep in the sands. Beyond the road, the native grass huts straggle along in an uneven line. "Little black pigs play tag round your legs, and the infants of Kaimu run out, not to chide the pigs, but to stare. There is no purer color in the world than this: the green palms fringing the brilliant blue ocean; the big Pacific surf breaking white and clamorous on coal-black volcanic sands. You scarcely need a red 'holoku' in the middle distance, or the sea-washed gray of the outrigger canoes on the shore. And, a mile beyond, Kalapana—desolate beyond emptiness, little gray houses set round a treeless open common, with a little shut church in one corner."

This is a description written by Katherine Fullerton Gerould, who has recently made a book of her impressions of the Hawaiian Islands. You will want to know that a "holoku" is a sort of Mother Hubbard gown, usually having a train and ruffles; these gowns have long been worn by Hawaiian women, and some believe that they were introduced into the islands by the wives of the missionaries. The same writer gives us this account of her long journey to a distant spot, where, finally, she came upon the native village:

"It is a longish run through the forests of 'ohia' and 'koa' and wild banana and tree-fern. We took luncheon with us, but supplemented it with fresh mangoes from the 'pake' store in Pahoa. Just outside Pahoa we passed by the lumber mill, skirting great heaps of 'ohia' ties for the Santa Fe Railway. Then we broke definitely with civilization. In mid-forest we stopped to eat, leaving room at the side of the road for the scant Sunday traffic to pass us. Odd traffic indeed; for what tourist goes to Kaimu or Kalapana? Hawaiians (with a Portuguese strain?) on donkeys, wearing sombreros and looking for all the world like kindly Mexicans... sitting, guitar on hip, and smiling broadly, the little cavalcade piled up in the

## The Juncos' Concert

A flutter of gray and white across the road, a gray-backed bird, white-breasted, its fan-shaped tail white-edged, flitting, skipping, another followed and the whole flock swung, rising and falling, from bush-top to bush-top and from brush-patch to brush-patch.

"And where are you going, and what's the hurry?" we asked. "Chip-chip-chip-chip. We're on our way to Banquet Pool. We're to sing the Farewell Concert, you know. All are invited. Won't you come?"

"Indeed we will. But where is it?" "Chip-chip-chip-chip. Follow us," they called back.

"We will," we answered, and on we started. Flock after flock of gray-winged mites swung along beside us. How we hurried! We did not wish to be late, for we were not invited to the Farewell Concert? And so we hurried faster.

"My," I said, "we'll have to stop just a moment. I'm almost breathless. They'll wait, I think—or at least I hope they will."

"Chip-chip," one called. "I wonder if you would like to hear about us, we Juncos, we birds of gray and white. We're one of the friendly 'callers' of the roadside bushes. That's our 'part,' you know. For, you see, without us people might be just a trifle lonely. So we swing and flutter and skip along in front, beside and behind them and call to them; just bobbing mites of gray and white."

"Just two colors," he added slowly. "Neither gray nor bright. But I think they're rather pretty. For, you see, they're colors of winter and of the Far North where we come from. For we're just visitors; here, that is why we're giving the Farewell Concert. But our colors we caught from the soft gray skies, full of waiting, fluffy snowflakes. And the white—the snow gave us that. For the snow's a friend

of ours. We see so much of him. Not a bad sort of fellow at all, I think."

"But where is Banquet Pool?" we interrupted, rather suddenly. "We've heard much about it, but we've never seen it."

"Why, didn't you know that's where all the great concerts are given? That's where 'peepers' call in the springtime. Haven't you heard them? And then, later, the 'toddlers' give their concert. Of course you know them. And then bullfrog gives the String Concert later. Haven't you heard them, from little 'froggie's' 'twang-twang' way up to the great boom of 'yellow-throat'?"

"But you of things that I really haven't seen or heard. But we were all told of it by the woodfolk. But it must be splendid," he added dreamily. "I wish I could hear them. Chip-chip-chip-chip," he called in answer to a passing flock. "I must be going."

"But won't you tell us more?" we asked, more quietly now. "Who are you?"

"We're visitors from the far North-land. We build our nests there. But we like your fields and hillsides very much. So we come early, very early, and we stay late. That's why we're giving our concert to the swampy thickets and brushy pastures and to all our friends and comrades. You know," as he hopped nearer confidently, "there's a secret about this concert. It's the chord that opens the 'White Seal.'"

"What's that?" we asked. "Tell us, please."

"Chip-chip-chip-chip," he called back. "I must go now," and on he went, fluttering and skipping and swinging.

Wondering, we follow again. "What did he mean?" we ask ourselves.

About a pool of water, clear gleaming, quiet water that had sung the song of tickling hillsides and gur-



## THE HOME FORUM

## Dream-Images and Ideals

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREAT king lay upon his bed thinking of the future, as kings are wont to think, and what it might hold in store. Falling asleep, he dreamed and thought he saw an image with head of gold, breast and arms of silver, and other parts of the body of brass, iron and clay. Then he saw a stone, "cut out without hands," smite the feet of the image and make it like the chaff that the wind carries away; but "the stone that smote the image became a great mountain and filled the whole earth."

The dream and its interpretation as found in the second chapter of the book of Daniel indicated that the image represented four kingdoms which were to succeed one another until God should raise himself up a kingdom that would remain forever. Bible commentators are agreed that the four kingdoms referred to are the Babylonian, Medo-Persian, Greek and Roman but a moment's reflection will show us that it really makes but little difference whether this view is correct or not. As in most apocalyptic writings there is a blending here of prophecy, that seems to concern only material history, with some great spiritual lesson. It is therefore an easy matter to become so engrossed with a purely material interpretation of the prophet's story that the spiritual lesson is overlooked. What the dream was evidently intended to convey was that so long as kingdoms were of the earth they would be expressions of matter and therefore could not last, partaking as they must of matter's instability. But we can bring this lesson still nearer home, for whatever is true of a nation must also be true of the individual. The explanation, then, of Nebuchadnezzar's dream-image plainly applies to every one of us. If so received the dream and its interpretation will be to us, not only a great lesson but a great prophecy, a prophecy in whose fulfillment we are taking part even now.

The important part of this prophecy was not the image, whose form was terrible to behold, but rather the stone that was "cut out without hands"—words that doubtless are to show that

whatever the stone was to represent, had being and power wholly apart from matter. There is but one thing that corresponds to this "stone" which not only overthrew whole empires—empires evidently of material theories and beliefs, but took their place and became like a mountain that filled the whole earth. The "stone," of course, is, as Christian Science shows us, the knowledge of divine Principle, destroying, as nothing else can, the illusions and unrealities of sense testimony and leavening the whole world with Truth. Christian Science being the Science of divine Principle, is for that reason as eternal as Spirit, God, but its demonstration upon earth may properly be said to have begun in the life of the Master Christian Scientist, Christ Jesus. Now the kingdom of God which, as this Science shows, is already established, is necessarily the kingdom of Truth which is infinite, hence the only destruction it accomplishes is to overthrow error, and since error must be apparently perceived in human consciousness in order to be error to us, it is clear that it is right in human consciousness where Christian Science must destroy error—that is, right in the human understanding the material dream-images of false beliefs must be annihilated until, as Daniel indicated, no place can be found for them.

Now the image that Nebuchadnezzar saw quite properly represented the world's material ideals. What then, was wrong, you may ask, with the four nations that were destroyed according to the prophecy? Nothing but that their sense of God was too grossly material hence their ideals partook of this same materiality since our sense of Deity always influences, nay makes, our ideals. Humanity is naturally idealistic and every man, woman and child is working toward some ideal, the result, to be sure, of education—and herein lies our way of escape, for if this be true, then the remedy for all the ills of mankind is found in a proper educational system—a system that will show us proper ideals and instruct us how to attain them.

This is exactly what the Bible and

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" are doing. They are giving us proper ideals, proper thought models, that are correct, for Christian Science gives us first a correct knowledge of God and then proves to us that the only true and lasting ideal is the one founded upon this correct, scientific understanding of God, Spirit, of Life, Truth and Love. It is readily conceded that such an ideal will uplift both the individual and the nation. "Proportionately," says Mrs. Eddy, "as the people's belief of God, in every age, has been dematerialized and unfinited has their Deity become good; no longer a personal tyrant or a molten image, but the divine Life, Truth and Love—Life without beginning or ending, Truth without a lapse or error, and Love universal, infinite, eternal. This more perfect ideal, held constantly before the people's mind, must have a benign and elevating influence upon the character of nations as well as individuals, and will lift man ultimately to the understanding that our ideals form our characters, that as a man 'thinketh in his heart, so is he.' (The People's Idea of God, p. 2.)"

(The annihilation, however, of the material dream-images is not easy to mortal sense, neither is it something that takes place in some far-off future; but it is within reach of every honest spiritual desire and it can be done here and now. And why should it not, since right here and now we need to be freed from the bondage of false desires, false ambitions and all the other et ceteras of evil? "Periods and peoples," to quote again from this sermon by Mrs. Eddy (pp. 6, 7), "are characterized by their highest or their lowest ideals, by their God and their devil. We are all sculptors, working out our own ideals, and leaving the impress of mind on the body as well as on history and marble, chiseling to higher excellence, or leaving to rot and ruin the mind's ideals. Recognizing this as we ought, we shall turn often from marble to model, from matter to Mind, to beautify and exalt our lives."

## Amiel's "Journal Intime"

For over twenty-five years Amiel's "Journal Intime" was the real object of all the energies of his richly endowed nature. Walter Pater says in his *Essays from The Guardian*:

"You might think him at first sight only an admirable specimen of a thoroughly well-educated man, full, of course, of the modern spirit; stimulated and formed by the influences of the varied intellectual world around him; and competing, in his turn, with many very various types of contemporary ability. The use of his book to cultivated people might lie in its affording a kind of standard by which they might take measure of the maturity and producible quality of their own thoughts on a hundred important subjects. He will write a page or two, giving evidence of that accumulated power and attainment which, with a more strenuous temperament, might have sufficed for an effective volume. Continually, in the *Journal*, we pause over things that would rank for beauties among widely differing models of the best French prose. He has said some things in Pascal's vein not unworthy of Pascal. He had a right to compose 'Thoughts'; they have the force in them which makes up for their unavoidable want of continuity."

"Senancour and Maurice de Guérin in one, seem to have been supplemented here by a larger experience, a far greater education, that either of them had attained to. So multiplex is the result that minds of quite opposite type might well discover in these pages their own special thought or humor, happily expressed at last (they might think) in precisely that just shade of language themselves had searched for in vain. And with a writer so vivid and impressive as Amiel, those varieties of tendency are apt to present themselves as so many contending persons. The perplexed experience gets the apparent clearness, as it gets also the animation, of a long dialogue; only, the disputants

never part company, and there is no real conclusion. . . . His interest is, consistently, that of the moralist (in no narrow sense) who deals, from predilection, with the sort of literary work which stirs men—stirs their intellect—through feeling; and with that literature, especially, as looked at through the means by which it became capable of thus commanding men. The powers, the culture, of the literary producer, there is the center of Amiel's curiosity."

"And if we take Amiel at his own word, we must suppose that but for (certain) causes, . . . he too would have produced monumental work, whose scope and character he would wish us to conjecture from his 'Thoughts.' Such indications there certainly are in them. He was meant—we see it in the variety, the high level both of matter and style, the animation, the gravity, of one after another of these thoughts—on religion, on poetry, on politics in the highest sense; on their most abstract principles, and on the authors who have given them a personal color; on the genius of those authors, as well as on their concrete works; on outlying isolated subjects, such as music, and special musical composers—he was meant, if people ever are meant for special lines of activity, for the best sort of criticism, the imaginative criticism; that criticism which is in itself a kind of construction, or creation, as it penetrates, through the given literary or artistic product, into the mental and inner constitution of the producer, shaping his work. Of such critical skill, cultivated with all the resources of Geneva in the Nineteenth Century, he has given in this *Journal* abundant proofs. Corneille, Chéribulle; Rousseau, Sismondi; Victor Hugo and Joubert; Mozart and Wagner—all who are interested in these men will find a value in what Amiel has to say of them. Often, as for instance in his excellent criticism of Quinet, he has to make large exceptions; limitations, skillfully effected by the way, in the course of a really

appreciative estimate. Still, through all, what we feel is that we have to do with one who criticizes in this fearless and equitable manner only because he is convinced that his subject is of a real literary importance."

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## At Bordighera, Italian Riviera

One of the most charming towns on the Riviera coast is Bordighera, which lies just over the Italian frontier, and is neither so large nor so crowded as Nice, Cannes, or Mentone, its French

sisters. The lower part of the town, through which the railway runs, is built almost on the seashore, and from thence the ground slopes gradually up to the base of the hills, which rise

steeply in gray rocky crags, broken at every available place by terraced olive yards. Most of the hotels are to be found at the very foot of the hills, where a broad road, running parallel

to, though somewhat above, the seashore, leads to the old town, a most picturesque jumble of buildings, the creamy walls of which are broken by splashes of brilliant color where garments of every description and shade are hung out to dry from the narrow windows. The approach to the old town is lined with pepper trees, the brilliant green and formal shape of which stand out in sharp contrast to the sand-colored road.

Leaving the main road one mounts up by narrow pathways into the hills, winding up steps and through olive yards to the various hill villages in the neighborhood. These excursions may be made on foot or on donkey-back, and the donkeys are wonderfully careful and sure-footed even over the steepest and roughest paths. The way to Sasso is particularly pretty, and seen from a little distance the village appears to almost hang on the hillside, the whole of which is very beautiful at any time of day, the brilliant blue sky making a fine background for the gray rocks which seem to shimmer in the clear atmosphere—and everywhere are the gray-green olive trees with their curious lichen-trunks twisted up into every conceivable shape.

One of the pleasant things about Bordighera is the public library, surrounded by a beautiful garden with brick pergolas covered by climbing plants under whose shade the visitor may sit and read. All the gardens are filled with the graceful foliage and fluffy golden balls of mimosa, and with orange and lemon trees covered with fruit in its season; and this brilliancy of color forms a notable contrast to the underlying tone of gray which makes itself felt in the rocky hills, and the olive trees.

## To the Rainbow

How glorious is thy girdle, east  
O'er mountain, tower, and town,  
Or mirrored in the ocean vast,  
A thousand fathoms down.

As fresh in yon horizon dark—  
As young thy beauties seem,  
As when the eagle from the ark  
First sported in thy beam.

For, faithful to the sacred page,  
Heaven still rebuilds thy span,  
Nor lets the type grow old with age  
That first spoke peace to man.

—Thomas Campbell.

## Walter Pater's Prose

"It is not without significance that the most painstaking and laborious of English writers believed himself to be of Dutch extraction. An admiral of his name came over from the Low Countries with William of Orange, and settled permanently in England. Certainly Walter Pater's personal appearance did not contradict such an

origin," remarks Eugene Mason. "It also pleased Pater to consider that the painter Jean Baptiste Pater, the pupil of Watteau, derived from the same ancestry. However this might be, the immediate ancestors of Walter Pater were found living at Olney, and there the family enjoyed the delightful relations of friendship with William Cowper. . . . A devout and serious boy, his early religious aspirations received a great impetus from some personal intercourse with Keble, the saintly author of the 'Christian Year'. . . . From first to last Pater's lines were cast in pleasant places, and from school at Canterbury, that old ecclesiastical city with the rich heraldries of blackened and moldering cloister, the ruined, overgrown spaces where the old monastery stood, the stones of which furnished material for the rambling prebends' houses, he passed to Oxford, the medieval town of gray and green, with its crumbling pomp of ancient buildings set against a background of grassy lawns. Oxford, that sweet city with the dreaming spires, was destined to be Pater's lifelong home. For thirty-five years, first as a scholar of Queen's, and afterwards as a Fellow of Brasenose, he studied and taught in her schools. There the books were written, upon which his fame depends; there his influence molded the character of those young men who came within his circle, and were worthy to witness to his ideals."

"A careful student of Pater has described 'Studies in the History of the Renaissance' as the most beautiful book of prose in our literature. It is a high claim, but one which many will think to carry no excess of praise. Here was to be found, as has been

noted, a modulated prose which made the splendor of Ruskin seem gaudy, the neatness of Matthew Arnold a mincing neatness, and the brass sound strident in the orchestra of Carlyle. . . . The mere words are placed with such judgment that they catch fire from one another, and glow like contrasted gems set by a skillful jeweler. Of course the extreme deliberation necessitated by this sort of work makes for a certain heaviness, a danger Pater did not always avoid. His travail was not so apparent here, however, as in some later books. He contrived to load every rift of his subject with ore, and yet to escape overelaboration. In one of the most finished of these essays—that on the 'School of Giorgione'—Pater speaks of all art as constantly aspiring toward the condition of music, that being the art in which the message is practically indistinguishable from the form. Music is not the art one associates in the first instance with these writings. Their quality is rather a constant and cunning appeal to the eye. . . . In his essay on Aucassin and Nicolette, Pater speaks of the adventures of that exquisite medieval cantabile as chosen for the happy occasion they afford of keeping the eye of the fancy, perhaps the outward eye, fixed on pleasant objects—a garden, a ruined tower, the little hut of flowers which Nicolette constructs in the forest, whither she has escaped from her enemies, as a token to Aucassin that she has passed that way. The subjects of these early essays are arresting in themselves. Characters more outstanding and mightily hewn it is impossible to find than some dealt with here. Characters sweeter it is difficult to imagine than others included amongst these studies."

## Cowper to the Rev. William Unwin

June 8, 1780.

My dear Friend—It is possible I might have indulged myself in the pleasure of writing to you, without waiting for a letter from you, but for a reason which you will not easily guess. Your mother communicated to me the satisfaction you expressed in my correspondence, that you thought me entertaining and clever, and so forth;—now you must know, I love praise dearly, especially from the judicious, and those who have so much delicacy themselves as not to offend mine in giving it. But then, I found this consequence attending, or likely to attend, the eulogium you bestowed;—if my friend thought me witty before, he shall think me ten times more witty hereafter;—where I joked once, I will joke five times, and for one sensible remark I will send him a dozen. Now this foolish vanity would have spoiled me quite, and would have made me as disgusting a letter-writer as Pope, who seems to have thought that unless a sentence was well turned, and every period pointed with some conceit, it was not worth the carriage. Accordingly he is to me, except in very few instances, the most disagreeable maker of epistles that ever I met with. I was willing, therefore, to wait till the impression your commendation had made upon the foolish part of me was worn off, that I might scribble away as

usual, and write my uppermost thoughts, and those only. . . . Your mother sends her love to all, and mine comes jogging along by the side of it.

Yours,

W. C.

## Early Social Usage at the American Capital

"In the early days of Washington's presidency questions of social usage had required speedy settlement. Washington had appealed to a number of leaders, among them Adams and Hamilton, Jay and Madison, for help in making rules of official conduct, begging rather wistfully to be told whether one day in seven was not enough to set apart for visits of mere ceremony, and one hour of each day—eight o'clock a. m., which was a favorite time apparently, with the Father of his Country—to receive visitors who came on business. Might he himself make visits, not as President, but as a private citizen? What must he do about dinner parties, etc.?"

So runs the story of early social usages at the White House, as told by Helen Nicolay. "Adams' reply to the President's inquiries had bristled with chamberlains and aides-de-camp. He had reminded his chief that the royal office in Poland was a 'mere shadow' compared with the dignity of an American President; had mentioned the doghouse of Venice and the staidholder of Holland slightly in the

same connection and had warned Washington that 'if the state and pomp essential to this great department are not in good degree preserved, it will be in vain for America to hope for consideration with foreign powers.' "So when he came into the presidency the stately observances of Washington's day were not allowed to lapse. Even transplanting the seat of Government from Philadelphia to the unfinished town on the Potomac had served only to jolt and rather humorously distort them. . . . Mrs. Adams put the great audience-room to the only use its unfinished condition permitted—drying the presidential linen. Looking from its unglazed windows over the small and scattered groups of houses, all that had yet materialized of L'Enfant's imposing plan, she reflected that their inhabitants must subsist 'like fishes, by eating each other.' But she played her role of President's lady with spirit, maintained her hours for levees, and answered the 'fishes' when they came to call, that she thought the new capital had a 'beautiful situation.' "Jefferson's imagination was vivid

enough to see the city of the future, with its avenues and stately buildings, in Major L'Enfant's plan; but it is also quite possible that he saw the absurdity of trying to keep up the fiction of present ceremony in a capital whose houses were non-existent and whose thoroughfares were mere ruts and bad drainage. Personally, of very simple habits, both inclination and conviction urged him to dispense as much as possible with the mummery of his office. The story that he rode to his inauguration, tied his horse to the picket-fence at the foot of the Capitol and mounted the steps to take his oath of office, has been relegated to time and again to the limbo of lost, but cherished fable. Even the knockdown objection that there was no fence falls to keep it there. The bit of truth at the bottom lies in the curtailed ceremonies of the day, and in the fact that soon after he became President he changed the custom of making a speech on the opening of Congress prefaced by a stately cavalcade attending the President to the Capitol, and followed by an equally stately procession of congressmen and senators in coaches back again to the

President's house with answering addresses. Jefferson instituted the simpler method of sending Congress a written message, a custom that endured for over a century, until another Democrat chose to return to the more ancient usage of direct speech. "One of Jefferson's earliest reforms in the interest of economy of time was to do away with levees. He announced that he would receive publicly only twice a year, on January first and the Fourth of July. The ladies of Washington, loath to give up what little courtly elegance Mrs. Adams' weekly drawing-rooms had lent to the embryo capital, tried to coerce him by appearing in force at the usual time. Told that he was not at home, they waited. He returned at last, and received them readily and courteously, but just as he was, dusty from his ride, without a word of apology for his appearance. His perfect unconcern gave them to understand unmistakably that he would not change his plan, no matter how often their petticoat invasion was repeated, and they retired beaten, but laughing at his tact and their own discomfort."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### An Armenian Appeal

YESTERDAY morning there appeared, on the front page of this paper, an appeal for help on behalf of the Armenian nation, from the Armenians domiciled in England. These Armenians, probably in common with others all over the world, feel that every day which passes without anything being accomplished is reducing the manhood of their nation. The unquestionable information, which is at their disposal, states that there is being enacted, in the deserts of Mesopotamia and Syria, another tragedy compared with which, perhaps, the horrors of Trebizond, yesterday, and of Adana, years ago, are only a weak reflex. Behind the cordons of the Islamite forces, in Asia Minor, lie the camps of the refugees, and here, it is the information in the possession of the Armenians in England is to be trusted, a tragedy of enormous proportions is being enacted, a tragedy compared to which the horrors of St. Bartholomew's Day, of the Reign of Terror, or of the Black Hole of Calcutta, are as nothing. Nor is this steady and persistent torture and massacre of a people an isolated incident, it is only the last phase of a madness of lust, greed, and murder which has represented the Turkish policy towards Armenia for centuries, and which has grown more accentuated with less excuse as time has passed.

At the moment when the great revolution took place in Constantinople, and Abdul Hamid was sent, a prisoner, to Salonica, by the people he had for decades misgoverned and maltreated, it was thought, for a brief period, throughout Europe, that the Turk was anxious to reform, that he had imbibed something of the liberality of progress, and that he was willing to admit, to a political equality at least, the Arab and the Jew, the Armenian, the Albanian, and the Macedonian. This hope was speedily dispelled. Almost whilst the fraternizing of the races was going on in the streets of Constantinople, a massacre, more inhuman than any Abdul had ever planned, was being prepared, by the Committee of Liberty and Progress, at Adana. The Butcher of Adana received his instructions from it, is believed, Enver Bey himself, and in a few weeks the world heard a story of butchery and rapine, which those who had instigated it had not the courage, like Abdul, to admit, but which, with unheard-of treachery, they attributed, in order to shield themselves, to the last malicious effort of the deposed Sultan.

Europe, still hoping for the best, hoped that this was true, but gradually Europe was compelled to admit that the Committee of Liberty and Progress had in view, not the union of the races and peoples of the Ottoman Empire, but the building up of the Ottoman Empire into a military power, which would subject these very races to a worse servility than ever, and which would send the Crescent once more in victory across Egypt, and beyond the Persian Gulf and the Himalayas, into India. The dream of the coterie in Constantinople, unable decently to organize a post office or honestly to collect customs duties, was to rival the story of Alexander, of Tamerlane, or of Akbar, and to build a new and more terrible Ottoman Empire, stretching, not merely from the gate upon the Bosphorus to the gate upon the Persian Gulf, but over those tribes which had crossed the Himalayas with Baber into India, and founded, in Delhi, the great Mogul empire, but over the great city on the Nile, where the kalifs had reigned after their departure from Bagdad, and over the tribes along the banks of the two Niles, where the Mahdi made his court at Khartoum, and swung his scepter over the naked Sudanese. The project was a grandiose one, and to assist in carrying it out German field marshals were borrowed to drill the people of Anatolia, and English seamen to make sailors out of the fishermen of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. There were, however, certain things in the way of this project, which the political children, who called themselves a ministry in Stamboul, imagined they could deal with drastically or ignore. One of the latter was the hold of the British Empire upon the Muhammadan world, as the greatest Muhammadan power in that world, and one of the former was the fact of the intelligence, of the riches, and of the true civilization of the Armenian people. The attempt to grapple with the former was made, when the Green Flag was hoisted and a Holy War proclaimed, during the present world struggle; the effort to deal with the latter was first made almost instantaneously in the massacres of Adana.

To the Turkish mind the one way of removing a difficulty is with the sword. When the Arabs of the Yemen and the holy places rebelled against the persecution of the Ottoman Turk, the Turk showed the exact sincerity of that fraternization in the streets of Constantinople, by waging war upon them in the most merciless fashion, and in endeavoring to subdue them with the sword. When the Albanians, the spoiled children of Abdul Hamid, objected to the discipline of Field Marshal von der Goltz, they sent an army with fire and sword into Albania to burn their villages, to cut down their fruit trees, and to reduce them in this way to the proper position, for every one who is not a Turk, of hewers of wood and drawers of water. With the Armenians it was a little different. The Arab lives and always has lived with his rifle on his shoulder; the Albanian lives and always has lived with his great waist-band stuffed with pistols and dirks, and with his rifle slung across his shoulders. With the Armenian this is not so. Between him and the Turk or the Arab there is the teaching of centuries of Christianity. If he has to fight, for what he regards as liberty and progress, he is willing and is ready to do his share, but at other times he is a peaceable citizen of the world, enjoying his peace, and dividing his time largely between scholarship and commerce. The Turk concluded, therefore, that it would be wisest first to disarm him, and then to destroy him.

On the flimsiest pretext every arm he possessed was taken from him, he was not even allowed to retain a knife with which to cut his meat. His young men were forced into Turkish barracks to become the soldiers of the Sultan; and then the women and children, the old men and the boys, were accused of revolting, of laying ambushes for harmless Kurdish horsemen, who could not imagine a life apart from fighting and plunder, and therefore they were given over to the mercy of these in order that Armenia should be cleared of them, and that the pure religion should run intact from the plains of Macedonia to the plains of Hindustan.

That was the Turkish program; that is the conspiracy which has had for years as its aim the abolition of the Armenian people; and that is the motive which is today instigating the blind ignorance of bigoted Islam, in its revengeful attacks on the remnant of the Armenian people. The Armenians in England are of the opinion that it is not too late for the President of the United States to subject the Government in Constantinople to the only argument it understands, the muzzles of the guns upon his warships, and to insist that the relief ship Caesar, now held up at Alexandretta, be permitted to continue its work. Now there was a time when such an argument might have been effective, though even that is extremely doubtful, but it is to be feared that time is past. The triumvirate in Constantinople has literally bathed in the blood of the Armenians, and knows that for it there is no way out. They could not, it is to be feared, because they dare not, listen to the voice of America, and permit a revelation to be made of the desert horrors behind the bayonets of the Ottoman soldiers. On the contrary as they become more hopeless of eventual victory, they become more revengeful and more careless of consequences. As a result there is perhaps one way out. That way would be to detach, if it is possible, the less infamous Djemal from the more infamous Enver and Tahaat, and to let him make the attempt to overthrow the power of his colleagues, and to utilize the Turkish army, for the first time for centuries, in defense of the right, in other words of the Armenian remnant.

### Auto Law Should Be Kept Intact

THE intoxicated automobilist is a recognized menace. Public sentiment is practically unanimous on that point. Whether people are owners, or occasional users of automobiles, or owners or users of other vehicles, or simply pedestrians, they have a common interest in the elimination of the confused motorist from the highways and byways. This interest, solidified and expressed, was influential enough to cause to be written into the statute book of Massachusetts a law under which it is necessary to prove, for purposes of conviction, only that the driver of an automobile, while pursuing this vocation or avocation, was under the influence of liquor. A bill recently reported in the Legislature of the State named, by the Committee on Roads and Bridges, is intended so to change this clause that it will be necessary to establish the fact that the accused was not only "under the influence of liquor" while driving, but that he was also "incapable of operating such a vehicle with safety to himself and the public." It will perhaps be well to give the law as it now reads:

Whoever upon any way operates an automobile or motorcycle recklessly, or while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or so that the lives or safety of the public may be in danger . . . shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 or more than \$200, or by imprisonment for not less than two weeks or more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, except that for a second offense of operating an automobile or motorcycle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor a person shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than thirty days nor more than two years.

By changing the word "or," following the words "while under the influence of intoxicating liquor," to "and," as the amendment would have it, it is held, and it would seem soundly, that two points, instead of one will have to be proved by the prosecution, and that the second of the two points will be far more difficult to prove than the first. To prove that the driver of the vehicle was under the influence of liquor, that is, will not be sufficient; besides this it must be established that he was so far under the influence of liquor as to be incapable of operating the machine "with safety to himself and the public." Here will be interminable and inexhaustible opportunity for quibbling and delay, and, probably, for defeating the purpose which the present law has in view, namely, that of keeping the drunken motorist out of the motor car.

It is claimed by some people that the reconstruction of the clause was not intended to, and will not, if the measure is enacted, operate to "let down the bars." Some of the supporters of the proposed change are positive that there is no cause for concern on this score. Why, then, it may be asked, is the amendment proposed at all? What is the object of it? If adopted it cannot operate to raise or strengthen the bars already erected. The average citizen will, it seems certain, take the view that anything, no matter how intended, which will make the process of convicting the intoxicated motor-car driver in Massachusetts, or of properly punishing him, more of a task than it is now, is objectionable and dangerous from the point of view of public safety.

Broadly speaking, no person under the influence of intoxicating liquor in any degree should be permitted to drive an intricate and powerful piece of machinery on a public roadway. The mere fact that he is under the influence of liquor should be ample proof that he is incapable of operating a car with safety to himself or the public. The law as it now stands is clear and to the point. It requires no amending. It needs only to be enforced with greater vigor.

### Wrong Conceptions of South America

THE resident of the United States who recently wrote to a friend in Rio de Janeiro that he intended to bring down his automobile and motor from Rio to the coast of Peru, evidently possessed zeal but lacked knowledge. He was, apparently, unaware of the fact that much of the country through which he planned to motor had

never been traversed by white men. He must needs climb lofty mountains, ford rivers, and invade the intricate jungles in the tropics, and, through some sections, at least, an automobilist would probably desire a formidable bodyguard as protection against Amazonian bushmen and Indians, who have thus far defied all attempts of adventurous pioneers to entice them from their haunts. The honesty of the answer given to the enthusiastic automobilist was commendable: "There are seven reasons why you cannot do this: the first one is, there are no roads; the other six don't count."

If all those who propose to go to South America, for the sake of either travel or the investment of their money, possessed a friend as honest as the one referred to, there would be fewer disillusioned ones, and a less formidable array of unfulfilled hopes regarding the southern republics. Those who represent South America as the unhampered Land of Promise, and an Eldorado wherein fortunes can be had for the asking, should also show the other side of the shield, making their readers as certain of the obstacles and conditions of success as of the attractive possibilities. South America is waiting for population, but this does not mean that every kind of American is needed there, or that men sent promiscuously, without careful investigation, succeed. The list of South American failures is a long one. If one doubts this statement, let him talk with any United States consul who has served in the Southern Continent, whose sympathy, ingenuity and pocketbook have been exercised in attempts to get well-meaning but misinformed Northerners "back to the States."

South America is indeed an Eldorado. It has untold wealth in mines, in agricultural lands, in forests, in cattle and sheep, in tropical products of almost every kind. Its matchless resources, in many sections, have hardly been discovered, but the reason for this, it should be stated plainly, lies in the fact that there are huge walls of difficulty to be climbed, and without capital, information, and indomitable courage, the door to these riches cannot be unlocked. The pioneer from the United States finds in South America, as he has found in the Philippines, that, no matter how rich in natural resources may be the section of his choice, without means of transportation his investment is without value.

For the big industrialist, or captain of industry, the doors are wide open, for South America needs new municipal plants, new dock works, railroads to penetrate the interior, banks, mills, and manufacturing enterprises of almost every kind. It cannot be reiterated too strongly that South America today is no place for the poor man to enter to seek a fortune. He who goes there for that purpose, should not go with empty pockets, or with "get-rich-quick" plans.

### The Okhrana

THE outbreak of the war in the August of 1914 closed down the lid, as it were, on controversy in all directions. It also, as far as could be seen, put an end to the uncovering of many things which stood sorely in need of uncovering. As the war went on, however, and men, having concerned themselves for months, running into years, with great issues, began to take stock of their controversies, they discovered that many of them had settled themselves, and that many more were not worth settling. Then, as to the apparent check to the uncovering of much that needed to be uncovered, the work of uncovering and abolishing was quickly seen to be going on uninterruptedly. Indeed, in many cases, as much would be accomplished in weeks as would, most probably, have taken years, at the rate it was being achieved before the war.

A notable instance of this last is likely to be the Russian secret police service, or the Okhrana, as it was called and dreaded, until a few weeks ago, by the great mass of the Russian people. Little has been heard of the Okhrana recently; but it is, perhaps, not too much to say that the victory for the party of progress which has been achieved in Russia, during the last few weeks, is a victory over the Okhrana. Behind the party of reaction, at once its mainstay and tyrant, stood always the chief of the "dark forces," the secret police.

To the average westerner, the position occupied by the Russian secret police, and the methods it employed, are so utterly foreign to anything he is accustomed to, that simple statements of fact in regard to the organization are often received with frank incredulity. The institution began as a quite legitimate branch of the ordinary police service. But as years went by, it developed a curiously parasitic life of its own. It increased in strength and influence, spread itself abroad in all directions, and gradually so impregnated every department of state that, at last, the Government was utterly helpless in its hands. It became the foremost power in Russia, and its chiefs recognized no superiors, and were amenable to no law. Its most powerful agents were to be found as leaders of the parties most bitterly opposed to its methods. Thus Azeff, the famous leader of the "fighting organization" of the Russian revolutionary party in Paris was all the time in the pay of the Okhrana. He assassinated Plehve, whose protection was supposed to be the special duty of the Okhrana, at the instance of the Okhrana, because Plehve was credited with a desire to curtail the Okhrana's power.

Then again the Okhrana was the steady and persistent opponent of progress, and, in this connection, its methods would, and often did, deceive the very elect. Did any enlightened minister desire, for instance, to institute a reform in any particular part of the Empire; lift the burden of servitude off some subject people; grant some measure of relief to the Jew, the Pole, or the Finn? Then would there be sure to break out, round about Kiev, round about Warsaw, round about Helsingfors, some malignant outrage which was calculated to prove to all and sundry that such reforms, however much a great and benign Government might desire them, were clearly premature. And yet all these outbreaks would be planned and carried through by the secret police. They would be carried through with a sardonic attention to detail and a dramatic instinct for verisimilitude almost past belief, and they would be followed by wholesale

arrests, which not only supplied the Okhrana with further large additional funds, but placed a large number of people within easy reach of the Okhrana's blackmail. It was, indeed, only too well known that the Okhrana was above the law. The secret police could arrest anyone, anywhere, without warrant and without proof of guilt, and dispose of their victims just as they thought fit. There was often, of course, much show of a fair trial; but, save where such publicity was given to the incidents as to impart to them almost an international aspect, as in the case of Miss Malecka, in 1912, or the ritual murder trial at Kiev, in 1913, the Okhrana always won. All Russia knew about it, but no one seemed to be able to do anything. And yet, today, it is certainly a thing of the past. Nothing like the Okhrana could live in the new Russia which came into being on the 17th of March, 1917.

### Notes and Comments

THE preeminence of the Scottish farmer, which recently received a strong indorsement from Mr. Lloyd George, has long been recognized. It is, however, another case of a pupil outstripping his master. It was largely due to an English woman, the daughter of the famous Earl of Peterborough, who married the Duke of Gordon, that Scotland received its first introduction to those "modern methods" which it has since developed to such purpose. The Duchess, so a Scottish agricultural writer has expressed it, brought down from England "English plows and skillful plowmen to fallow. I can trace," he adds, "that most useful and valuable operation no higher in Scotland than that excellent lady's coming amongst us."

WHILE newspaper editors in the United States are now feeling the first domestic pressure of war censorship, and are even professing their hearty cooperation, patriotic newspaper readers are still frequently stirred to indignation by the appearance, in news reports, of such paragraphs as this:

Twenty-six United States submarine boats are being built there and work has just been begun on a Government battle cruiser. Work on these boats is being rushed. Great and almost incalculable damage could be done to the cause of the United States by the proper use of dynamite bombs within the confines of the place.

One can only wonder how such items are classified by editors who have pledged themselves not to print anything that can be "of military or naval value" to an enemy or an enemy-sympathizer!

A FOOTNOTE in one of the London evening papers states that crocuses have begun to bloom in the northwest corner of St. Paul's Churchyard. Crocuses are very late this year, following the example set them by their hardier sisters the snowdrops, whose white buds began showing on the ridges of the Chiltern Hills late in February. The first week in March saw them at their best, with here and there a glimpse of mauve and yellow in the brown earth betokening the arrival of the crocus. There are nearly seventy members of the Crocus family; one of the earliest is the beautiful *Crocus imperati*, which grows wild in the Neapolitan plain. The inside of the petals is deep purple and the outside a light brown, the stigma standing erect, a brilliant orange lamp in the flower's cup.

FIRST, second and third class postmasters will take notice that a presidential order requiring them to submit to civil service examinations is to go into effect on April 1. These officials have heretofore been permitted to assume their duties without "cramping" for them, but those halcyon days are fading fast away. It will not be so great a hardship for the second and third class postmasters, but one can easily imagine what a mighty struggle a first-class postmaster will have to undergo in deciding whether to let down his dignity or to give up his job.

"THERE is one thing which could be done tomorrow by a stroke of the pen by the Liquor Control Board, and that is to close every public house and club, in so far as the liquor traffic is concerned, on a Sunday." Thus Mr. D. Maclean, M. P., chairman of the London Appeal Tribunal, expressed himself at a recent special meeting organized by the World's Evangelical Alliance in London. He also read a letter from Admiral Jellicoe in the course of which the Admiral said: "I am in deepest sympathy with the objects for which you are working." So opinion in favor of drastic dealing with the liquor traffic grows. When will it have grown sufficiently for the Government to recognize that it has grown up?

THE New York State College of Forestry, after a survey covering some 3000 miles of State highway, made the startling discovery that of this amount about nine-tenths was devoid of shade. Last year that State spent about \$30,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of roadbeds. It is evident that an aesthetic side of highway work has been neglected. It is reasonable to suppose that this side will receive more attention in the future, since the motor car has brought the enjoyment of country roads within the reach of a greatly increased number of people.

JOHN BURROUGHS, writing from West Park, N. Y., is out with the announcement that he is strongly in favor of stringent measures to save the quail and prairie chickens of the mid-Western states from destruction, and, to this end, advocates legislation that will give these birds at least a five years' closed season. As usual, John Burroughs voices a popular sentiment.

AN ASPIRANT for the mayoralty of Leavenworth, Kan., is running on a platform of "No Gas, No Pay," with prospects of a considerable following. Time was when aspirants for local offices, in other states than Kansas, used to run on the platform "No Seat, No Fare." Most of them have greatly modified their views, and now consider themselves fairly well treated by the traction companies when they can reach a strap. Thus do people who abandon a fight for their rights become inured to imposition. It is said that the sardine, in the course of time, learns to like his can.